

5 ANTISENSE MODULATION OF STEROL REGULATORY ELEMENT-BINDING
 PROTEIN-1 EXPRESSION

10 **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

 The present invention provides compositions and methods for modulating the expression of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1. In particular, this invention relates to compounds, particularly oligonucleotides, specifically hybridizable with
15 nucleic acids encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1. Such compounds have been shown to modulate the expression of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 Cholesterol and fatty acids are primary components of cellular membranes. Cholesterol plays several essential roles in mammalian cell biology. It modulates the properties of cell membranes and serves as the precursor for steroid hormones, bile acids, and vitamin D and is required for proper embryonic
25 patterning. High plasma cholesterol levels contribute to atherosclerotic disease, whereas cholesterol deficit causes developmental defects, thus cholesterol levels must be carefully controlled. Fatty acid synthesis, called lipogenesis, is an energy storage system specialized to adipose tissue and the
30 liver and is also required to support cellular growth. Lipogenesis is stimulated primarily by hormones such as insulin and the availability of carbohydrates (Shimano, *Prog. Lipid Res.*, 2001, 40, 439-452).

The transcription of genes involved in cholesterol and fatty acid biosynthesis is controlled by the transcription factors known as sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 and -2. These target genes include, but are not limited to: LDL receptor, HMG CoA synthase, HMG CoA reductase, farnesyl diphosphate synthase, squalene synthase, lanosterol 14a-demethylase, acetyl CoA carboxylase, fatty acid synthase, stearoyl CoA desaturase-1 and -2, acetyl CoA binding protein, ATP citrate lyase, malic enzyme, PPAR gamma, Acetyl CoA synthase, glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase, lipoprotein lipase, and HCL receptor. The 5' region of these genes contains the sterol regulatory element-1 (SRE-1) or E-box promoters to which the basic helix-loop-helix sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 binds (Shimano, *Prog. Lipid Res.*, 2001, 40, 439-452).

The gene encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 (also called SREBP-1, SREBP-1a, SREBP-1c, sterol regulatory element BP-1c, sterol regulatory element-binding transcription factor 1, and SREBF1) was cloned in 1993 and two alternatively spliced isoforms exist, termed SREBP-1a and SREBP-1c, with alternative sequences on both the 5' and 3' ends (Yokoyama et al., *Cell*, 1993, 75, 187-197). Both of these activate transcription of genes containing SRE-1 promoters, therefore the significance of the alternative splicing is not currently known. Disclosed and claimed in US Patent 5,527,690 is a nucleic acid sequence encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1, as are expression vectors expressing the recombinant DNA, and host cells containing said vectors (Goldstein et al., 1996).

In a feedback control mechanism, the intracellular cholesterol levels serves as a regulator of transcriptional activity whereby transcription is suppressed when cholesterol levels increase. Sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 is localized to the endoplasmic reticulum by a C-terminal hydrophobic extension. In sterol-depleted cells, sterol

regulatory element-binding protein-1 is cleaved by sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 cleavage activating protein (SCAP), a protease which is inhibited by cholesterol. The soluble form of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 then
5 translocates to the nucleus. Upon accumulation of sterols in the cells, sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 remains bound to the membrane and transcription of sterol regulated genes decreases. (Sakai and Rawson, *Curr. Opin. Lipidol.*, **2001**, 12, 261-266).

10 Sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 may also play a role in repressing the transcription of some genes with SRE-1 promoters via a postulated mechanism whereby sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 displaces a positive regulator of the those gene. Repression of caveolin transcription by sterol
15 regulatory element-binding protein-1 has been observed and this may be another feature of sterol regulation since caveolin is involved in regulating cellular cholesterol content (Bist et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, **1997**, 94, 10693-10698).

Sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1c may a link
20 cholesterol and fatty acid metabolism. The liver X receptors (LXR) are a class of transcription factors that are induced by oxysterols, which mostly arise as metabolic derivatives of cholesterol. One of the target genes transcribed by LXRs is sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1c, the upregulation
25 of which promotes lipid synthesis to coordinate the homeostatic balance between fatty acids and sterols (Repa et al., *Genes Dev.*, **2000**, 14, 2819-2830).

Glucose and insulin are required for the production of fatty acids via the induction of hepatic lipogenic enzymes.

30 Sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1c is upregulated by insulin *in vivo* and in hepatocyte cultures (Azzout-Marniche et al., *Biochem. J.*, **2000**, 350 Pt 2, 389-393.; Shimomura et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, **1997**, 94, 12354-12359). Sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1c is also upregulated in the
5 ob/ob mouse and a transgenic mouse model of lipodystrophy

(Shimomura et al., *Mol. Cell*, 2000, 6, 77-86). The pivotal role sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 has in lipid metabolism and the action of insulin suggests that sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1c might be involved in pathologies such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, and insulin resistance syndromes and is a potential target for pharmacological manipulation (Ferre et al., *Biochem. Soc. Trans.*, 2001, 29, 547-552).

Growth-factor induced activation of the sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 pathway has been proposed as one of the mechanisms responsible for upregulation of lipogenic gene expression in a subset of cancer cells. In LNCaP prostate cancer cells, the growth factor EGF stimulates sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 expression which then leads to upregulation of the expression of fatty acid synthase (FAS). This pathway has been suggested as a target for chemotherapeutic intervention because increased expression of FAS has been observed in certain aggressive cancers such as prostate, breast, ovary, colon, tongue, thyroid, and endometrium (Swinnen et al., *Oncogene*, 2000, 19, 5173-5181).

Upregulation or increase in soluble sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 may be a side effect of antiretroviral therapy used in AIDS patients. Highly-active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has dramatically reduced AIDS-related deaths, however long-term HAART has been associated with a unique syndrome of lipodystrophy and other metabolic complications such as hyperlipidemia, insulin resistance, and lactic acidosis. Lipodystrophy observed in AIDS patients has also been observed in a mouse model overexpressing sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 (Shimomura et al., *Genes Dev.*, 1998, 12, 3182-3194). Thus HAART-associated lipodystrophy has been attributed overexpression or an increase in soluble sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1, which leads to perturbations in the synergistic regulation of genes involved in maintenance of cholesterol homeostasis (Nerurkar et al., *Clin. Biochem.*, 2001,

34, 519-529). Consistent with this hypothesis is the observation that sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 is upregulated in 3T3-L1 preadipocytes undergoing differentiation enhanced by ritonavir, a protease inhibitor used in HIV therapy.

5 The postulated mechanism involves ritonavir-stimulated inhibition of proteasomal activity, the route through which sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 is degraded in cells (Nguyen et al., *AIDS*, 2000, 14, 2467-2473).

Transgenic mice overexpressing sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 in adipose tissue exhibit many of the features of congenital generalized lipodystrophy, an autosomal recessive disorder in humans characterized by profound insulin resistance, hyperinsulinemia, hyperglycemia, a paucity of white fat, and an enlarged fatty liver (Shimomura et al., *Genes Dev.*, 1998, 12, 3182-3194).

Currently, there are no known therapeutic agents which effectively inhibit the synthesis of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 and to date, investigative strategies aimed at modulating sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 function have involved the use of an antisense expression vector. The decreased expression of by an antisense cDNA in HepG2 cells illustrated that sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 is selectively involved in the signal transduction pathway of insulin and insulin-like growth factor leading to low density lipoprotein receptor gene activation (Streicher et al., *Z Ernahrungswiss*, 1998, 37, 85-87.; Streicher et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1996, 271, 7128-7133).

A natural process in which sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 expression is suppressed demonstrates the potential benefits of downregulating genes encoding proteins of lipid synthesis. Polyunsaturated fatty acids decrease the nuclear abundance and expression of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 and simultaneously upregulate the expression of genes encoding proteins involved in fatty acid oxidation. These beneficial effects associated with oxidation of fatty

acids instead of storage include a reduced risk of heart disease and improvements in the metabolic syndrome such as increased insulin sensitivity (Clarke, *J. Nutr.*, 2001, 131, 1129-1132).

Consequently, there remains a long felt need for agents
5 capable of effectively inhibiting sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 function.

Antisense technology is emerging as an effective means for reducing the expression of specific gene products and may therefore prove to be uniquely useful in a number of
.0 therapeutic, diagnostic, and research applications for the modulation of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 expression.

The present invention provides compositions and methods for modulating sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1
.5 expression.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to compounds,
10 particularly antisense oligonucleotides, which are targeted to a nucleic acid encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1, and which modulate the expression of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1. Pharmaceutical and other compositions comprising the compounds of the invention are also
15 provided. Further provided are methods of modulating the expression of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 in cells or tissues comprising contacting said cells or tissues with one or more of the antisense compounds or compositions of the invention. Further provided are methods of treating an
20 animal, particularly a human, suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with expression of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 by administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of one or more of the antisense compounds or compositions of the
25 invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention employs oligomeric compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, for use in modulating the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1, ultimately modulating the amount of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 produced. This is accomplished by providing antisense compounds which specifically hybridize with one or more nucleic acids encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1. As used herein, the terms "target nucleic acid" and "nucleic acid encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1" encompass DNA encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1, RNA (including pre-mRNA and mRNA) transcribed from such DNA, and also cDNA derived from such RNA. The specific hybridization of an oligomeric compound with its target nucleic acid interferes with the normal function of the nucleic acid. This modulation of function of a target nucleic acid by compounds which specifically hybridize to it is generally referred to as "antisense". The functions of DNA to be interfered with include replication and transcription. The functions of RNA to be interfered with include all vital functions such as, for example, translocation of the RNA to the site of protein translation, translocation of the RNA to sites within the cell which are distant from the site of RNA synthesis, translation of protein from the RNA, splicing of the RNA to yield one or more mRNA species, and catalytic activity which may be engaged in or facilitated by the RNA. The overall effect of such interference with target nucleic acid function is modulation of the expression of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1. In the context of the present invention, "modulation" means either an increase (stimulation) or a decrease (inhibition) in the expression of a gene. In the context of the present invention, inhibition is the preferred form of modulation of gene expression and mRNA is a preferred target.

As used herein, the term "oligomeric compound" refers to a compound comprising a plurality of linked nucleases. In some embodiments, oligomeric compounds comprise from about 5 to 100 nucleases. In some embodiments, oligomeric compounds comprise from about 8 to about 50 nucleobases (i.e. from about 8 to about 50 linked nucleosides), and even more preferably from about 12 to about 30 nucleobases. The present invention is also intended to comprehend other oligomeric compounds from about 8 to about 50 nucleobases in length which hybridize to the nucleic acid target and which modulate expression of the target. Such compounds include ribozymes, external guide sequence (EGS) oligonucleotides (oligozymes), and other short catalytic RNAs or catalytic oligonucleotides.

In some embodiments, oligomeric compounds are single or double stranded. In some embodiments, oligomeric compounds of the present invention possess a hairpin structure. In some preferred embodiments, the present invention provides double stranded oligomeric compounds comprising two complementary oligonucleotides, each oligonucleotide comprising from about 8 to about 50 nucleobases. In some embodiments, such oligomeric compounds serve as substrates for double stranded RNases. In other embodiments, the compounds or oligonucleotides serve as substrates for single stranded RNases.

In some embodiments, the oligomeric compound modulates expression of the sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 RNA by at least 10%, preferably about 20%, more preferably about 25%, more preferably about 30%, more preferably about 40%, more preferably about 50%, more preferably about 60%, more preferably about 70%, more preferably about 75%, more preferably about 80%, more preferably about 85%, more preferably about 90%, more preferably about 95%, more preferably about 98%, more preferably about 99%, and most preferably about 100%.

In some embodiments, the double stranded oligomeric compound modulates expression of the sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 RNA by at least 10%, preferably about 20%,

more preferably about 25%, more preferably about 30%, more preferably about 40%, more preferably about 50%, more preferably about 60%, more preferably about 70%, more preferably about 75%, more preferably about 80%, more preferably about 85%, more preferably about 90%, more preferably about 95%, more preferably about 98%, more preferably about 99%, and most preferably about 100%.

It is preferred to target specific nucleic acids for antisense. "Targeting" an antisense compound to a particular nucleic acid, in the context of this invention, is a multistep process. The process usually begins with the identification of a nucleic acid sequence whose function is to be modulated. This may be, for example, a cellular gene (or mRNA transcribed from the gene) whose expression is associated with a particular disorder or disease state, or a nucleic acid molecule from an infectious agent. In the present invention, the target is a nucleic acid molecule encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1. The targeting process also includes determination of a site or sites within this gene for the antisense interaction to occur such that the desired effect, e.g., detection or modulation of expression of the protein, will result. Within the context of the present invention, a preferred intragenic site is the region encompassing the translation initiation or termination codon of the open reading frame (ORF) of the gene. Since, as is known in the art, the translation initiation codon is typically 5'-AUG (in transcribed mRNA molecules; 5'-ATG in the corresponding DNA molecule), the translation initiation codon is also referred to as the "AUG codon," the "start codon" or the "AUG start codon". A minority of genes have a translation initiation codon having the RNA sequence 5'-GUG, 5'-UUG or 5'-CUG, and 5'-AUA, 5'-ACG and 5'-CUG have been shown to function *in vivo*. Thus, the terms "translation initiation codon" and "start codon" can encompass many codon sequences, even though the initiator amino acid in each instance is typically methionine (in eukaryotes) or formylmethionine (in

prokaryotes). It is also known in the art that eukaryotic and prokaryotic genes may have two or more alternative start codons, any one of which may be preferentially utilized for translation initiation in a particular cell type or tissue, or under a particular set of conditions. In the context of the invention, "start codon" and "translation initiation codon" refer to the codon or codons that are used *in vivo* to initiate translation of an mRNA molecule transcribed from a gene encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1, regardless of the sequence(s) of such codons.

It is also known in the art that a translation termination codon (or "stop codon") of a gene may have one of three sequences, i.e., 5'-UAA, 5'-UAG and 5'-UGA (the corresponding DNA sequences are 5'-TAA, 5'-TAG and 5'-TGA, respectively). The terms "start codon region" and "translation initiation codon region" refer to a portion of such an mRNA or gene that encompasses from about 25 to about 50 contiguous nucleotides in either direction (i.e., 5' or 3') from a translation initiation codon. Similarly, the terms "stop codon region" and "translation termination codon region" refer to a portion of such an mRNA or gene that encompasses from about 25 to about 50 contiguous nucleotides in either direction (i.e., 5' or 3') from a translation termination codon.

The open reading frame (ORF) or "coding region," which is known in the art to refer to the region between the translation initiation codon and the translation termination codon, is also a region which may be targeted effectively. Other target regions include the 5' untranslated region (5'UTR), known in the art to refer to the portion of an mRNA in the 5' direction from the translation initiation codon, and thus including nucleotides between the 5' cap site and the translation initiation codon of an mRNA or corresponding nucleotides on the gene, and the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR), known in the art to refer to the portion of an mRNA in the 3' direction from the translation termination codon, and thus including nucleotides between the

translation termination codon and 3' end of an mRNA or corresponding nucleotides on the gene. The 5' cap of an mRNA comprises an N7-methylated guanosine residue joined to the 5'-most residue of the mRNA via a 5'-5' triphosphate linkage. The 5' cap region of an mRNA is considered to include the 5' cap structure itself as well as the first 50 nucleotides adjacent to the cap. The 5' cap region may also be a preferred target region.

Although some eukaryotic mRNA transcripts are directly translated, many contain one or more regions, known as "introns," which are excised from a transcript before it is translated. The remaining (and therefore translated) regions are known as "exons" and are spliced together to form a continuous mRNA sequence. mRNA splice sites, i.e., intron-exon junctions, may also be preferred target regions, and are particularly useful in situations where aberrant splicing is implicated in disease, or where an overproduction of a particular mRNA splice product is implicated in disease. Aberrant fusion junctions due to rearrangements or deletions are also preferred targets. mRNA transcripts produced via the process of splicing of two (or more) mRNAs from different gene sources are known as "fusion transcripts". It has also been found that introns can be effective, and therefore preferred, target regions for antisense compounds targeted, for example, to DNA or pre-mRNA.

It is also known in the art that alternative RNA transcripts can be produced from the same genomic region of DNA. These alternative transcripts are generally known as "variants". More specifically, "pre-mRNA variants" are transcripts produced from the same genomic DNA that differ from other transcripts produced from the same genomic DNA in either their start or stop position and contain both intronic and extronic regions.

Upon excision of one or more exon or intron regions or portions thereof during splicing, pre-mRNA variants produce smaller "mRNA variants". Consequently, mRNA variants are

processed pre-mRNA variants and each unique pre-mRNA variant must always produce a unique mRNA variant as a result of splicing. These mRNA variants are also known as "alternative splice variants". If no splicing of the pre-mRNA variant occurs
5 then the pre-mRNA variant is identical to the mRNA variant.

It is also known in the art that variants can be produced through the use of alternative signals to start or stop transcription and that pre-mRNAs and mRNAs can possess more than one start codon or stop codon. Variants that originate from a pre-mRNA or mRNA that use alternative start codons are known as
10 "alternative start variants" of that pre-mRNA or mRNA. Those transcripts that use an alternative stop codon are known as "alternative stop variants" of that pre-mRNA or mRNA. One specific type of alternative stop variant is the "polyA variant"
15 in which the multiple transcripts produced result from the alternative selection of one of the "polyA stop signals" by the transcription machinery, thereby producing transcripts that terminate at unique polyA sites.

Once one or more target sites have been identified,
20 oligonucleotides are chosen which are sufficiently complementary to the target, i.e., hybridize sufficiently well and with sufficient specificity, to give the desired effect.

In the context of this invention, "hybridization" means hydrogen bonding, which may be Watson-Crick, Hoogsteen or
25 reversed Hoogsteen hydrogen bonding, between complementary nucleoside or nucleotide bases. For example, adenine and thymine are complementary nucleobases which pair through the formation of hydrogen bonds. "Complementary," as used herein, refers to the capacity for precise pairing between two
30 nucleotides. For example, if a nucleotide at a certain position of an oligonucleotide is capable of hydrogen bonding with a nucleotide at the same position of a DNA or RNA molecule, then the oligonucleotide and the DNA or RNA are considered to be complementary to each other at that position. The
35 oligonucleotide and the DNA or RNA are complementary to each

other when a sufficient number of corresponding positions in each molecule are occupied by nucleotides which can hydrogen bond with each other. Thus, "specifically hybridizable" and "complementary" are terms which are used to indicate a
5 sufficient degree of complementarity or precise pairing such that stable and specific binding occurs between the oligonucleotide and the DNA or RNA target. It is understood in the art that the sequence of an antisense compound need not be 100% complementary to that of its target nucleic acid to be
10 specifically hybridizable.

Percent homology, sequence identity or complementarity, can be determined by, for example, the Gap program (Wisconsin Sequence Analysis Package, Version 8 for Unix, Genetics Computer Group, University Research Park, Madison WI), using default
5 settings, which uses the algorithm of Smith and Waterman (Adv. Appl. Math., 1981, 2, 482-489). In some preferred embodiments, homology, sequence identity or complementarity, between the oligomeric and target is between about 50% to about 60%. In some embodiments, homology, sequence identity or
0 complementarity, is between about 60% to about 70%. In preferred embodiments, homology, sequence identity or complementarity, is between about 70% and about 80%. In more preferred embodiments, homology, sequence identity or complementarity, is between about 80% and about 90%. In some
5 preferred embodiments, homology, sequence identity or complementarity, is about 90%, about 92%, about 94%, about 95%, about 96%, about 97%, about 98%, or about 99%.

An antisense compound is specifically hybridizable when binding of the compound to the target DNA or RNA molecule
0 interferes with the normal function of the target DNA or RNA to cause a loss of activity, and there is a sufficient degree of complementarity to avoid non-specific binding of the antisense compound to non-target sequences under conditions in which specific binding is desired, i.e., under physiological
5 conditions in the case of in vivo assays or therapeutic

treatment, and in the case of in vitro assays, under conditions in which the assays are performed. It is preferred that the antisense compounds of the present invention comprise at least 80% sequence complementarity to a target region within the target nucleic acid, moreover that they comprise 90% sequence complementarity and even more comprise 95% sequence complementarity to the target region within the target nucleic acid sequence to which they are targeted. For example, an antisense compound in which 18 of 20 nucleobases of the antisense compound are complementary, and would therefore specifically hybridize, to a target region would represent 90 percent complementarity. Percent complementarity of an antisense compound with a region of a target nucleic acid can be determined routinely using basic local alignment search tools (BLAST programs) (Altschul et al., *J. Mol. Biol.*, **1990**, 215, 403-410; Zhang and Madden, *Genome Res.*, **1997**, 7, 649-656).

Antisense and other compounds of the invention, which hybridize to the target and inhibit expression of the target, are identified through experimentation, and representative sequences of these compounds are hereinbelow identified as preferred embodiments of the invention. The sites to which these preferred antisense compounds are specifically hybridizable are hereinbelow referred to as "preferred target regions" and are therefore preferred sites for targeting. As used herein the term "preferred target region" is defined as at least an 8-nucleobase portion of a target region to which an active antisense compound is targeted. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is presently believed that these target regions represent regions of the target nucleic acid which are accessible for hybridization.

While the specific sequences of particular preferred target regions are set forth below, one of skill in the art will recognize that these serve to illustrate and describe particular embodiments within the scope of the present invention.

Additional preferred target regions may be identified by one having ordinary skill.

Target regions 8-80 nucleobases in length comprising a stretch of at least eight (8) consecutive nucleobases selected from within the illustrative preferred target regions are considered to be suitable preferred target regions as well.

Exemplary good preferred target regions include DNA or RNA sequences that comprise at least the 8 consecutive nucleobases from the 5'-terminus of one of the illustrative preferred target regions (the remaining nucleobases being a consecutive stretch of the same DNA or RNA beginning immediately upstream of the 5'-terminus of the target region and continuing until the DNA or RNA contains about 8 to about 80 nucleobases). Similarly good preferred target regions are represented by DNA or RNA sequences that comprise at least the 8 consecutive nucleobases from the 3'-terminus of one of the illustrative preferred target regions (the remaining nucleobases being a consecutive stretch of the same DNA or RNA beginning immediately downstream of the 3'-terminus of the target region and continuing until the DNA or RNA contains about 8 to about 80 nucleobases). One having skill in the art, once armed with the empirically-derived preferred target regions illustrated herein will be able, without undue experimentation, to identify further preferred target regions. In addition, one having ordinary skill in the art will also be able to identify additional compounds, including oligonucleotide probes and primers, that specifically hybridize to these preferred target regions using techniques available to the ordinary practitioner in the art.

Antisense compounds are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. For example, antisense oligonucleotides, which are able to inhibit gene expression with exquisite specificity, are often used by those of ordinary skill to elucidate the function of particular genes. Antisense compounds are also used, for example, to distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway. Antisense modulation has,

therefore, been harnessed for research use.

For use in kits and diagnostics, the antisense compounds of the present invention, either alone or in combination with other antisense compounds or therapeutics, can be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues.

Expression patterns within cells or tissues treated with one or more antisense compounds are compared to control cells or tissues not treated with antisense compounds and the patterns produced are analyzed for differential levels of gene expression as they pertain, for example, to disease association, signaling pathway, cellular localization, expression level, size, structure or function of the genes examined. These analyses can be performed on stimulated or unstimulated cells and in the presence or absence of other compounds which affect expression patterns.

Examples of methods of gene expression analysis known in the art include DNA arrays or microarrays (Brazma and Vilo, *FEBS Lett.*, **2000**, 480, 17-24; Celis, et al., *FEBS Lett.*, **2000**, 480, 2-16), SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) (Madden, et al., *Drug Discov. Today*, **2000**, 5, 415-425), READS (restriction enzyme amplification of digested cDNAs) (Prashar and Weissman, *Methods Enzymol.*, **1999**, 303, 258-72), TOGA (total gene expression analysis) (Sutcliffe, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, **2000**, 97, 1976-81), protein arrays and proteomics (Celis, et al., *FEBS Lett.*, **2000**, 480, 2-16; Jungblut, et al., *Electrophoresis*, **1999**, 20, 2100-10), expressed sequence tag (EST) sequencing (Celis, et al., *FEBS Lett.*, **2000**, 480, 2-16; Larsson, et al., *J. Biotechnol.*, **2000**, 80, 143-57), subtractive RNA fingerprinting (SuRF) (Fuchs, et al., *Anal. Biochem.*, **2000**, 286, 91-98; Larson, et al., *Cytometry*, **2000**, 41, 203-208), subtractive cloning, differential display (DD) (Jurecic and Belmont, *Curr. Opin. Microbiol.*, **2000**, 3, 316-21), comparative genomic hybridization (Carulli, et al., *J. Cell Biochem. Suppl.*,

1998, 31, 286-96), FISH (fluorescent *in situ* hybridization) techniques (Going and Gusterson, *Eur. J. Cancer*, 1999, 35, 1895-904) and mass spectrometry methods (reviewed in To, *Comb. Chem. High Throughput Screen*, 2000, 3, 235-41).

5 The specificity and sensitivity of antisense is also harnessed by those of skill in the art for therapeutic uses. Antisense oligonucleotides have been employed as therapeutic moieties in the treatment of disease states in animals and man. Antisense oligonucleotide drugs, including ribozymes, have been
0 safely and effectively administered to humans and numerous clinical trials are presently underway. It is thus established that oligonucleotides can be useful therapeutic modalities that can be configured to be useful in treatment regimes for treatment of cells, tissues and animals, especially humans.

5 In the context of this invention, the term "oligonucleotide" refers to an oligomer or polymer of ribonucleic acid (RNA) or deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or mimetics thereof. This term includes oligonucleotides composed of naturally-occurring nucleobases, sugars and covalent
0 internucleoside (backbone) linkages as well as oligonucleotides having non-naturally-occurring portions which function similarly. Such modified or substituted oligonucleotides are often preferred over native forms because of desirable properties such as, for example, enhanced cellular uptake,
5 enhanced affinity for nucleic acid target and increased stability in the presence of nucleases.

 While antisense oligonucleotides are a preferred form of antisense compound, the present invention comprehends other oligomeric antisense compounds, including but not limited to
0 oligonucleotide mimetics such as are described below. The antisense compounds in accordance with this invention preferably comprise from about 8 to about 80 nucleobases (i.e. from about 8 to about 80 linked nucleosides). Particularly preferred antisense compounds are antisense oligonucleotides from about 8
5 to about 50 nucleobases, even more preferably those comprising

from about 12 to about 30 nucleobases. Antisense compounds include ribozymes, external guide sequence (EGS) oligonucleotides (oligozymes), and other short catalytic RNAs or catalytic oligonucleotides which hybridize to the target nucleic acid and modulate its expression.

Antisense compounds 8-80 nucleobases in length comprising a stretch of at least eight (8) consecutive nucleobases selected from within the illustrative antisense compounds are considered to be suitable antisense compounds as well.

Exemplary preferred antisense compounds include DNA or RNA sequences that comprise at least the 8 consecutive nucleobases from the 5'-terminus of one of the illustrative preferred antisense compounds (the remaining nucleobases being a consecutive stretch of the same DNA or RNA beginning immediately upstream of the 5'-terminus of the antisense compound which is specifically hybridizable to the target nucleic acid and continuing until the DNA or RNA contains about 8 to about 80 nucleobases). Similarly preferred antisense compounds are represented by DNA or RNA sequences that comprise at least the 8 consecutive nucleobases from the 3'-terminus of one of the illustrative preferred antisense compounds (the remaining nucleobases being a consecutive stretch of the same DNA or RNA beginning immediately downstream of the 3'-terminus of the antisense compound which is specifically hybridizable to the target nucleic acid and continuing until the DNA or RNA contains about 8 to about 80 nucleobases). One having skill in the art, once armed with the empirically-derived preferred antisense compounds illustrated herein will be able, without undue experimentation, to identify further preferred antisense compounds.

Antisense and other compounds of the invention, which hybridize to the target and inhibit expression of the target, are identified through experimentation, and representative sequences of these compounds are herein identified as preferred embodiments of the invention. While specific sequences of the

antisense compounds are set forth herein, one of skill in the art will recognize that these serve to illustrate and describe particular embodiments within the scope of the present invention. Additional preferred antisense compounds may be identified by one having ordinary skill.

As is known in the art, a nucleoside is a base-sugar combination. The base portion of the nucleoside is normally a heterocyclic base. The two most common classes of such heterocyclic bases are the purines and the pyrimidines.

Nucleotides are nucleosides that further include a phosphate group covalently linked to the sugar portion of the nucleoside. For those nucleosides that include a pentofuranosyl sugar, the phosphate group can be linked to either the 2', 3' or 5' hydroxyl moiety of the sugar. In forming oligonucleotides, the phosphate groups covalently link adjacent nucleosides to one another to form a linear polymeric compound. In turn, the respective ends of this linear polymeric structure can be further joined to form a circular structure, however, open linear structures are generally preferred. In addition, linear structures may also have internal nucleobase complementarity and may therefore fold in a manner as to produce a double stranded structure. Within the oligonucleotide structure, the phosphate groups are commonly referred to as forming the internucleoside backbone of the oligonucleotide. The normal linkage or backbone of RNA and DNA is a 3' to 5' phosphodiester linkage.

Specific examples of preferred antisense compounds useful in this invention include oligonucleotides containing modified backbones or non-natural internucleoside linkages. As defined in this specification, oligonucleotides having modified backbones include those that retain a phosphorus atom in the backbone and those that do not have a phosphorus atom in the backbone. For the purposes of this specification, and as sometimes referenced in the art, modified oligonucleotides that do not have a phosphorus atom in their internucleoside backbone can also be considered to be oligonucleosides.

Preferred modified oligonucleotide backbones include, for example, phosphorothioates, chiral phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, phosphotriesters, aminoalkylphosphotriesters, methyl and other alkyl phosphonates including 3'-alkylene phosphonates, 5'-alkylene phosphonates and chiral phosphonates, phosphinates, 5 phosphoramidates including 3'-amino phosphoramidate and aminoalkylphosphoramidates, thionophosphoramidates, thionoalkylphosphonates, thionoalkylphosphotriesters, selenophosphates and boranophosphates having normal 3'-5' linkages, 2'-5' linked 0 analogs of these, and those having inverted polarity wherein one or more internucleotide linkages is a 3' to 3', 5' to 5' or 2' to 2' linkage. Preferred oligonucleotides having inverted polarity comprise a single 3' to 3' linkage at the 3'-most internucleotide linkage i.e. a single inverted nucleoside 5 residue which may be abasic (the nucleobase is missing or has a hydroxyl group in place thereof). Various salts, mixed salts and free acid forms are also included.

Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of the above phosphorus-containing linkages include, 0 but are not limited to, U.S.: 3,687,808; 4,469,863; 4,476,301; 5,023,243; 5,177,196; 5,188,897; 5,264,423; 5,276,019; 5,278,302; 5,286,717; 5,321,131; 5,399,676; 5,405,939; 5,453,496; 5,455,233; 5,466,677; 5,476,925; 5,519,126; 5,536,821; 5,541,306; 5,550,111; 5,563,253; 5,571,799; 15 5,587,361; 5,194,599; 5,565,555; 5,527,899; 5,721,218; 5,672,697 and 5,625,050, certain of which are commonly owned with this application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

Preferred modified oligonucleotide backbones that do not 30 include a phosphorus atom therein have backbones that are formed by short chain alkyl or cycloalkyl internucleoside linkages, mixed heteroatom and alkyl or cycloalkyl internucleoside linkages, or one or more short chain heteroatomic or heterocyclic internucleoside linkages. These include those 35 having morpholino linkages (formed in part from the sugar

portion of a nucleoside); siloxane backbones; sulfide, sulfoxide and sulfone backbones; formacetyl and thioformacetyl backbones; methylene formacetyl and thioformacetyl backbones; riboacetyl backbones; alkene containing backbones; sulfamate backbones; methyleneimino and methylenehydrazino backbones; sulfonate and sulfonamide backbones; amide backbones; and others having mixed N, O, S and CH₂ component parts.

Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of the above oligonucleosides include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 5,034,506; 5,166,315; 5,185,444; 5,214,134; 5,216,141; 5,235,033; 5,264,562; 5,264,564; 5,405,938; 5,434,257; 5,466,677; 5,470,967; 5,489,677; 5,541,307; 5,561,225; 5,596,086; 5,602,240; 5,610,289; 5,602,240; 5,608,046; 5,610,289; 5,618,704; 5,623,070; 5,663,312; 5,633,360; 5,677,437; 5,792,608; 5,646,269 and 5,677,439, certain of which are commonly owned with this application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

In other preferred oligonucleotide mimetics, both the sugar and the internucleoside linkage, i.e., the backbone, of the nucleotide units are replaced with novel groups. The base units are maintained for hybridization with an appropriate nucleic acid target compound. One such oligomeric compound, an oligonucleotide mimetic that has been shown to have excellent hybridization properties, is referred to as a peptide nucleic acid (PNA). In PNA compounds, the sugar-backbone of an oligonucleotide is replaced with an amide containing backbone, in particular an aminoethylglycine backbone. The nucleobases are retained and are bound directly or indirectly to aza nitrogen atoms of the amide portion of the backbone.

Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of PNA compounds include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 5,539,082; 5,714,331; and 5,719,262, each of which is herein incorporated by reference. Further teaching of PNA compounds can be found in Nielsen et al., *Science*, 1991, 254, 1497-1500.

Most preferred embodiments of the invention are

oligonucleotides with phosphorothioate backbones and oligonucleosides with heteroatom backbones, and in particular -CH₂-NH-O-CH₂-, -CH₂-N(CH₃)-O-CH₂- [known as a methylene (methyylimino) or MMI backbone], -CH₂-O-N(CH₃)-CH₂-, -CH₂-N(CH₃)-N(CH₃)-CH₂- and -O-N(CH₃)-CH₂-CH₂- [wherein the native phosphodiester backbone is represented as -O-P-O-CH₂-] of the above referenced U.S. patent 5,489,677, and the amide backbones of the above referenced U.S. patent 5,602,240. Also preferred are oligonucleotides having morpholino backbone structures of the above-referenced U.S. patent 5,034,506.

Modified oligonucleotides may also contain one or more substituted sugar moieties. Preferred oligonucleotides comprise one of the following at the 2' position: OH; F; O-, S-, or N-alkyl; O-, S-, or N-alkenyl; O-, S- or N-alkynyl; or O-alkyl-O-alkyl, wherein the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl may be substituted or unsubstituted C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl or C₂ to C₁₀ alkenyl and alkynyl. Particularly preferred are O[(CH₂)_nO]_mCH₃, O(CH₂)_nOCH₃, O(CH₂)_nNH₂, O(CH₂)_nCH₃, O(CH₂)_nONH₂, and O(CH₂)_nON[(CH₂)_nCH₃]₂, where n and m are from 1 to about 10. Other preferred oligonucleotides comprise one of the following at the 2' position: C₁ to C₁₀ lower alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, O-alkaryl or O-aralkyl, SH, SCH₃, OCN, Cl, Br, CN, CF₃, OCF₃, SOCH₃, SO₂CH₃, ONO₂, NO₂, N₃, NH₂, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkaryl, aminoalkylamino, polyalkylamino, substituted silyl, an RNA cleaving group, a reporter group, an intercalator, a group for improving the pharmacokinetic properties of an oligonucleotide, or a group for improving the pharmacodynamic properties of an oligonucleotide, and other substituents having similar properties. A preferred modification includes 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-O-CH₂CH₂OCH₃, also known as 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) or 2'-MOE) (Martin et al., *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1995, 78, 486-504) i.e., an alkoxyalkoxy group. A further preferred modification includes 2'-dimethylaminoethoxy, i.e., a O(CH₂)₂ON(CH₃)₂ group, also known as 2'-DMAOE, as described in examples hereinbelow, and 2'-dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy (also

known in the art as 2'-O-dimethyl-amino-ethoxy-ethyl or 2'-DMAEOE), i.e., 2'-O-CH₂-O-CH₂-N(CH₃)₂, also described in examples hereinbelow.

Other preferred modifications include 2'-methoxy (2'-O-CH₃), 2'-aminopropoxy (2'-OCH₂CH₂CH₂NH₂), 2'-allyl (2'-CH₂-CH=CH₂), 2'-O-allyl (2'-O-CH₂-CH=CH₂) and 2'-fluoro (2'-F). The 2'-modification may be in the arabino (up) position or ribo (down) position. A preferred 2'-arabino modification is 2'-F. Similar modifications may also be made at other positions on the oligonucleotide, particularly the 3' position of the sugar on the 3' terminal nucleotide or in 2'-5' linked oligonucleotides and the 5' position of 5' terminal nucleotide. Oligonucleotides may also have sugar mimetics such as cyclobutyl moieties in place of the pentofuranosyl sugar. Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of such modified sugar structures include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 4,981,957; 5,118,800; 5,319,080; 5,359,044; 5,393,878; 5,446,137; 5,466,786; 5,514,785; 5,519,134; 5,567,811; 5,576,427; 5,591,722; 5,597,909; 5,610,300; 5,627,053; 5,639,873; 5,646,265; 5,658,873; 5,670,633; 5,792,747; and 5,700,920, certain of which are commonly owned with the instant application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

A further preferred modification includes Locked Nucleic Acids (LNAs) in which the 2'-hydroxyl group is linked to the 3' or 4' carbon atom of the sugar ring thereby forming a bicyclic sugar moiety. The linkage is preferably a methylene (-CH₂)_n group bridging the 2' oxygen atom and the 4' carbon atom wherein n is 1 or 2. LNAs and preparation thereof are described in WO 98/39352 and WO 99/14226.

Oligonucleotides may also include nucleobase (often referred to in the art simply as "base") modifications or substitutions. As used herein, "unmodified" or "natural" nucleobases include the purine bases adenine (A) and guanine (G), and the pyrimidine bases thymine (T), cytosine (C) and

uracil (U). Modified nucleobases include other synthetic and natural nucleobases such as 5-methylcytosine (5-me-C), 5-hydroxymethyl cytosine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, 2-aminoadenine, 6-methyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-propyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-thiouracil, 2-thiothymine and 2-thiocytosine, 5-halouracil and cytosine, 5-propynyl ($-C\equiv C-CH_3$) uracil and cytosine and other alkynyl derivatives of pyrimidine bases, 6-azo uracil, cytosine and thymine, 5-uracil (pseudouracil), 4-thiouracil, 8-halo, 8-amino, 8-thiol, 8-thioalkyl, 8-hydroxyl and other 8-substituted adenines and guanines, 5-halo particularly 5-bromo, 5-trifluoromethyl and other 5-substituted uracils and cytosines, 7-methylguanine and 7-methyladenine, 2-F-adenine, 2-amino-adenine, 8-azaguanine and 8-azaadenine, 7-deazaguanine and 7-deazaadenine and 3-deazaguanine and 3-deazaadenine. Further modified nucleobases include tricyclic pyrimidines such as phenoxazine cytidine (1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]benzoxazin-2(3H)-one), phenothiazine cytidine (1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]benzothiazin-2(3H)-one), G-clamps such as a substituted phenoxazine cytidine (e.g. 9-(2-aminoethoxy)-H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]benzoxazin-2(3H)-one), carbazole cytidine (2H-pyrimido[4,5-b]indol-2-one), pyridoindole cytidine (H-pyrido[3',2':4,5]pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-2-one). Modified nucleobases may also include those in which the purine or pyrimidine base is replaced with other heterocycles, for example 7-deaza-adenine, 7-deazaguanosine, 2-aminopyridine and 2-pyridone. Further nucleobases include those disclosed in United States Patent No. 3,687,808, those disclosed in *The Concise Encyclopedia Of Polymer Science And Engineering*, pages 858-859, Kroschwitz, J.I., ed. John Wiley & Sons, 1990, those disclosed by Englisch et al., *Angewandte Chemie*, International Edition, 1991, 30, 613, and those disclosed by Sanghvi, Y.S., Chapter 15, *Antisense Research and Applications*, pages 289-302, Crooke, S.T. and Lebleu, B., ed., CRC Press, 1993. Certain of these nucleobases are particularly useful for increasing the binding

affinity of the oligomeric compounds of the invention. These include 5-substituted pyrimidines, 6-azapyrimidines and N-2, N-6 and O-6 substituted purines, including 2-aminopropyladenine, 5-propynyluracil and 5-propynylcytosine. 5-methylcytosine
5 substitutions have been shown to increase nucleic acid duplex stability by 0.6-1.2°C (Sanghvi, Y.S., Crooke, S.T. and Lebleu, B., eds., *Antisense Research and Applications*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, 1993, pp. 276-278) and are presently preferred base
0 substitutions, even more particularly when combined with 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar modifications.

Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of certain of the above noted modified nucleobases as well as other modified nucleobases include, but are not limited to, the above noted U.S. 3,687,808, as well as U.S.:
5 4,845,205; 5,130,302; 5,134,066; 5,175,273; 5,367,066; 5,432,272; 5,457,187; 5,459,255; 5,484,908; 5,502,177; 5,525,711; 5,552,540; 5,587,469; 5,594,121, 5,596,091; 5,614,617; 5,645,985; 5,830,653; 5,763,588; 6,005,096; and 5,681,941, certain of which are commonly owned with the instant
0 application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference, and United States patent 5,750,692, which is commonly owned with the instant application and also herein incorporated by reference.

Another modification of the oligonucleotides of the invention involves chemically linking to the oligonucleotide one
5 or more moieties or conjugates which enhance the activity, cellular distribution or cellular uptake of the oligonucleotide. The compounds of the invention can include conjugate groups covalently bound to functional groups such as primary or
10 secondary hydroxyl groups. Conjugate groups of the invention include intercalators, reporter molecules, polyamines, polyamides, polyethylene glycols, polyethers, groups that enhance the pharmacodynamic properties of oligomers, and groups that enhance the pharmacokinetic properties of oligomers.
35 Typical conjugate groups include cholesterols, lipids, phospho-

lipids, biotin, phenazine, folate, phenanthridine, anthraquinone, acridine, fluoresceins, rhodamines, coumarins, and dyes. Groups that enhance the pharmacodynamic properties, in the context of this invention, include groups that improve oligomer uptake, enhance oligomer resistance to degradation, and/or strengthen sequence-specific hybridization with RNA. Groups that enhance the pharmacokinetic properties, in the context of this invention, include groups that improve oligomer uptake, distribution, metabolism or excretion. Representative conjugate groups are disclosed in International Patent Application PCT/US92/09196, filed October 23, 1992 the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Conjugate moieties include but are not limited to lipid moieties such as a cholesterol moiety (Letsinger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **1989**, *86*, 6553-6556), cholic acid (Manoharan et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, **1994**, *4*, 1053-1060), a thioether, e.g., hexyl-S-tritylthiol (Manoharan et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.*, **1992**, *660*, 306-309; Manoharan et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, **1993**, *3*, 2765-2770), a thiocholesterol (Oberhauser et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*, **1992**, *20*, 533-538), an aliphatic chain, e.g., dodecandiol or undecyl residues (Saison-Behmoaras et al., *EMBO J.*, **1991**, *10*, 1111-1118; Kabanov et al., *FEBS Lett.*, **1990**, *259*, 327-330; Svinarchuk et al., *Biochimie*, **1993**, *75*, 49-54), a phospholipid, e.g., di-hexadecyl-rac-glycerol or triethylammonium 1,2-di-O-hexadecyl-rac-glycero-3-H-phosphonate (Manoharan et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **1995**, *36*, 3651-3654; Shea et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*, **1990**, *18*, 3777-3783), a polyamine or a polyethylene glycol chain (Manoharan et al., *Nucleosides & Nucleotides*, **1995**, *14*, 969-973), or adamantane acetic acid (Manoharan et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **1995**, *36*, 3651-3654), a palmityl moiety (Mishra et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, **1995**, *1264*, 229-237), or an octadecylamine or hexylamino-carbonyloxycholesterol moiety (Crooke et al., *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.*, **1996**, *277*, 923-937). Oligonucleotides of the invention may also be conjugated to active drug substances, for example, aspirin,

warfarin, phenylbutazone, ibuprofen, suprofen, fenbufen, ketoprofen, (S)-(+)-pranoprofen, carprofen, dansylsarcosine, 2,3,5-triiodobenzoic acid, flufenamic acid, folinic acid, a benzothiadiazide, chlorothiazide, a diazepine, indomethicin, a barbiturate, a cephalosporin, a sulfa drug, an antidiabetic, an antibacterial or an antibiotic. Oligonucleotide-drug conjugates and their preparation are described in United States Patent Application 09/334,130 (filed June 15, 1999) which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of such oligonucleotide conjugates include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 4,828,979; 4,948,882; 5,218,105; 5,525,465; 5,541,313; 5,545,730; 5,552,538; 5,578,717; 5,580,731; 5,580,731; 5,591,584; 5,109,124; 5,118,802; 5,138,045; 5,414,077; 5,486,603; 5,512,439; 5,578,718; 5,608,046; 4,587,044; 4,605,735; 4,667,025; 4,762,779; 4,789,737; 4,824,941; 4,835,263; 4,876,335; 4,904,582; 4,958,013; 5,082,830; 5,112,963; 5,214,136; 5,082,830; 5,112,963; 5,214,136; 5,245,022; 5,254,469; 5,258,506; 5,262,536; 5,272,250; 5,292,873; 5,317,098; 5,371,241; 5,391,723; 5,416,203; 5,451,463; 5,510,475; 5,512,667; 5,514,785; 5,565,552; 5,567,810; 5,574,142; 5,585,481; 5,587,371; 5,595,726; 5,597,696; 5,599,923; 5,599,928 and 5,688,941, certain of which are commonly owned with the instant application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

It is not necessary for all positions in a given compound to be uniformly modified, and in fact more than one of the aforementioned modifications may be incorporated in a single compound or even at a single nucleoside within an oligonucleotide. The present invention also includes antisense compounds which are chimeric compounds. "Chimeric" antisense compounds or "chimeras," in the context of this invention, are antisense compounds, particularly oligonucleotides, which contain two or more chemically distinct regions, each made up of

at least one monomer unit, i.e., a nucleotide in the case of an oligonucleotide compound. These oligonucleotides typically contain at least one region wherein the oligonucleotide is modified so as to confer upon the oligonucleotide increased resistance to nuclease degradation, increased cellular uptake, increased stability and/or increased binding affinity for the target nucleic acid. An additional region of the oligonucleotide may serve as a substrate for enzymes capable of cleaving RNA:DNA or RNA:RNA hybrids. By way of example, RNase H is a cellular endonuclease which cleaves the RNA strand of an RNA:DNA duplex. Activation of RNase H, therefore, results in cleavage of the RNA target, thereby greatly enhancing the efficiency of oligonucleotide inhibition of gene expression. The cleavage of RNA:RNA hybrids can, in like fashion, be accomplished through the actions of endoribonucleases, such as interferon-induced RNaseL which cleaves both cellular and viral RNA. Consequently, comparable results can often be obtained with shorter oligonucleotides when chimeric oligonucleotides are used, compared to phosphorothioate deoxyoligonucleotides hybridizing to the same target region. Cleavage of the RNA target can be routinely detected by gel electrophoresis and, if necessary, associated nucleic acid hybridization techniques known in the art.

Chimeric antisense compounds of the invention may be formed as composite structures of two or more oligonucleotides, modified oligonucleotides, oligonucleosides and/or oligonucleotide mimetics as described above. Such compounds have also been referred to in the art as hybrids or gapmers. Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of such hybrid structures include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 5,013,830; 5,149,797; 5,220,007; 5,256,775; 5,366,878; 5,403,711; 5,491,133; 5,565,350; 5,623,065; 5,652,355; 5,652,356; and 5,700,922, certain of which are commonly owned with the instant application, and each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The antisense compounds used in accordance with this invention may be conveniently and routinely made through the well-known technique of solid phase synthesis. Equipment for such synthesis is sold by several vendors including, for example, Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA). Any other means for such synthesis known in the art may additionally or alternatively be employed. It is well known to use similar techniques to prepare oligonucleotides such as the phosphorothioates and alkylated derivatives.

The compounds of the invention may also be admixed, encapsulated, conjugated or otherwise associated with other molecules, molecule structures or mixtures of compounds, as for example, liposomes, receptor-targeted molecules, oral, rectal, topical or other formulations, for assisting in uptake, distribution and/or absorption. Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of such uptake, distribution and/or absorption-assisting formulations include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 5,108,921; 5,354,844; 5,416,016; 5,459,127; 5,521,291; 5,543,158; 5,547,932; 5,583,020; 5,591,721; 4,426,330; 4,534,899; 5,013,556; 5,108,921; 5,213,804; 5,227,170; 5,264,221; 5,356,633; 5,395,619; 5,416,016; 5,417,978; 5,462,854; 5,469,854; 5,512,295; 5,527,528; 5,534,259; 5,543,152; 5,556,948; 5,580,575; and 5,595,756, each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

The antisense compounds of the invention encompass any pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, or salts of such esters, or any other compound which, upon administration to an animal, including a human, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) the biologically active metabolite or residue thereof. Accordingly, for example, the disclosure is also drawn to prodrugs and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the invention, pharmaceutically acceptable salts of such prodrugs, and other bioequivalents.

The term "prodrug" indicates a therapeutic agent that is prepared in an inactive form that is converted to an active form

(i.e., drug) within the body or cells thereof by the action of endogenous enzymes or other chemicals and/or conditions. In particular, prodrug versions of the oligonucleotides of the invention are prepared as SATE [(S-acetyl-2-thioethyl)

5 phosphate] derivatives according to the methods disclosed in WO 93/24510 to Gosselin *et al.*, published December 9, 1993 or in WO 94/26764 and U.S. 5,770,713 to Imbach *et al.*

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to physiologically and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the
0 compounds of the invention: i.e., salts that retain the desired biological activity of the parent compound and do not impart undesired toxicological effects thereto.

Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts are formed with metals or amines, such as alkali and alkaline earth metals
5 or organic amines. Examples of metals used as cations are sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, and the like. Examples of suitable amines are N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, chloroprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, dicyclohexylamine, ethylenediamine, N-methylglucamine, and procaine (see, for
0 example, Berge *et al.*, "Pharmaceutical Salts," *J. of Pharma Sci.*, 1977, 66, 1-19). The base addition salts of said acidic compounds are prepared by contacting the free acid form with a sufficient amount of the desired base to produce the salt in the conventional manner. The free acid form may be regenerated by
5 contacting the salt form with an acid and isolating the free acid in the conventional manner. The free acid forms differ from their respective salt forms somewhat in certain physical properties such as solubility in polar solvents, but otherwise the salts are equivalent to their respective free acid for
10 purposes of the present invention. As used herein, a "pharmaceutical addition salt" includes a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of an acid form of one of the components of the compositions of the invention. These include organic or inorganic acid salts of the amines. Preferred acid salts are
15 the hydrochlorides, acetates, salicylates, nitrates and

phosphates. Other suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts are well known to those skilled in the art and include basic salts of a variety of inorganic and organic acids, such as, for example, with inorganic acids, such as for example hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid; with organic carboxylic, sulfonic, sulfo or phospho acids or N-substituted sulfamic acids, for example acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, hydroxymaleic acid, methylemaleic acid, fumaric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid, oxalic acid, gluconic acid, glucaric acid, glucuronic acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, salicylic acid, 4-aminosalicylic acid, 2-phenoxybenzoic acid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, embonic acid, nicotinic acid or isonicotinic acid; and with amino acids, such as the 20 alpha-amino acids involved in the synthesis of proteins in nature, for example glutamic acid or aspartic acid, and also with phenylacetic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, ethane-1,2-disulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid, naphthalene-2-sulfonic acid, naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid, 2- or 3-phosphoglycerate, glucose-6-phosphate, N-cyclohexylsulfamic acid (with the formation of cyclamates), or with other acid organic compounds, such as ascorbic acid. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of compounds may also be prepared with a pharmaceutically acceptable cation. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable cations are well known to those skilled in the art and include alkaline, alkaline earth, ammonium and quaternary ammonium cations. Carbonates or hydrogen carbonates are also possible.

For oligonucleotides, preferred examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include but are not limited to (a) salts formed with cations such as sodium, potassium, ammonium, magnesium, calcium, polyamines such as spermine and spermidine, etc.; (b) acid addition salts formed with inorganic acids, for example hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric

acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid and the like; (c) salts formed with organic acids such as, for example, acetic acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, gluconic acid, citric acid, malic acid, ascorbic acid, benzoic acid, tannic acid, palmitic acid, alginic acid, polyglutamic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, naphthalenedisulfonic acid, polygalacturonic acid, and the like; and (d) salts formed from elemental anions such as chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

The antisense compounds of the present invention can be utilized for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. For therapeutics, an animal, preferably a human, suspected of having a disease or disorder which can be treated by modulating the expression of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 is treated by administering antisense compounds in accordance with this invention. The compounds of the invention can be utilized in pharmaceutical compositions by adding an effective amount of an antisense compound to a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier. Use of the antisense compounds and methods of the invention may also be useful prophylactically, e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation, for example.

The antisense compounds of the invention are useful for research and diagnostics, because these compounds hybridize to nucleic acids encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1, enabling sandwich and other assays to easily be constructed to exploit this fact. Hybridization of the antisense oligonucleotides of the invention with a nucleic acid encoding sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 can be detected by means known in the art. Such means may include conjugation of an enzyme to the oligonucleotide, radiolabelling of the oligonucleotide or any other suitable detection means. Kits using such detection means for detecting the level of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 in a sample may also

be prepared.

The present invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions and formulations which include the antisense compounds of the invention. The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be administered in a number of ways depending upon whether local or systemic treatment is desired and upon the area to be treated. Administration may be topical (including ophthalmic and to mucous membranes including vaginal and rectal delivery), pulmonary, e.g., by inhalation or insufflation of powders or aerosols, including by nebulizer; intratracheal, intranasal, epidermal and transdermal), oral or parenteral. Parenteral administration includes intravenous, intraarterial, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal or intramuscular injection or infusion; or intracranial, e.g., intrathecal or intraventricular, administration. Oligonucleotides with at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification are believed to be particularly useful for oral administration.

Pharmaceutical compositions and formulations for topical administration may include transdermal patches, ointments, lotions, creams, gels, drops, suppositories, sprays, liquids and powders. Conventional pharmaceutical carriers, aqueous, powder or oily bases, thickeners and the like may be necessary or desirable. Coated condoms, gloves and the like may also be useful. Preferred topical formulations include those in which the oligonucleotides of the invention are in admixture with a topical delivery agent such as lipids, liposomes, fatty acids, fatty acid esters, steroids, chelating agents and surfactants. Preferred lipids and liposomes include neutral (e.g. dioleoylphosphatidyl DOPE ethanolamine, dimyristoylphosphatidyl choline DMPC, distearoylphosphatidyl choline) negative (e.g. dimyristoylphosphatidyl glycerol DMPG) and cationic (e.g. dioleoyltetramethylaminopropyl DOTAP and dioleoylphosphatidyl ethanolamine DOTMA). Oligonucleotides of the invention may be encapsulated within liposomes or may form complexes thereto, in particular to cationic liposomes. Alternatively,

oligonucleotides may be complexed to lipids, in particular to cationic lipids. Preferred fatty acids and esters include but are not limited arachidonic acid, oleic acid, eicosanoic acid, lauric acid, caprylic acid, capric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, dicaprinate, 5 tricaprinate, monoolein, dilaurin, glyceryl 1-monocaprinate, 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one, an acylcarnitine, an acylcholine, or a C₁₋₁₀ alkyl ester (e.g. isopropylmyristate IPM), monoglyceride, diglyceride or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Topical formulations are described in detail in United States patent application 09/315,298 filed on May 20, 1999 which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Compositions and formulations for oral administration include powders or granules, microparticulates,

5 nanoparticulates, suspensions or solutions in water or non-aqueous media, capsules, gel capsules, sachets, tablets or minitables. Thickeners, flavoring agents, diluents, emulsifiers, dispersing aids or binders may be desirable.

Preferred oral formulations are those in which oligonucleotides

0 of the invention are administered in conjunction with one or more penetration enhancers surfactants and chelators. Preferred surfactants include fatty acids and/or esters or salts thereof, bile acids and/or salts thereof. Preferred bile acids/salts include chenodeoxycholic acid (CDCA) and

5 ursodeoxychenodeoxycholic acid (UDCA), cholic acid, dehydrocholic acid, deoxycholic acid, glucolic acid, glycholic acid, glycodeoxycholic acid, taurocholic acid, taurodeoxycholic acid, sodium tauro-24,25-dihydro-fusidate and sodium glycodihydrofusidate. Preferred fatty acids include arachidonic

0 acid, undecanoic acid, oleic acid, lauric acid, caprylic acid, capric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, dicaprinate, tricaprinate, monoolein, dilaurin, glyceryl 1-monocaprinate, 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one, an acylcarnitine, an acylcholine, or a monoglyceride, a

5 diglyceride or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof (e.g.

sodium). Also preferred are combinations of penetration enhancers, for example, fatty acids/salts in combination with bile acids/salts. A particularly preferred combination is the sodium salt of lauric acid, capric acid and UDCA. Further

5 penetration enhancers include polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene-20-cetyl ether. Oligonucleotides of the invention may be delivered orally, in granular form including sprayed dried particles, or complexed to form micro or nanoparticles. Oligonucleotide complexing agents include

0 poly-amino acids; polyimines; polyacrylates; polyalkylacrylates, polyoxethanes, polyalkylcyanoacrylates; cationized gelatins, albumins, starches, acrylates, polyethyleneglycols (PEG) and starches; polyalkylcyanoacrylates; DEAE-derivatized polyimines, pollulans, celluloses and starches. Particularly preferred

5 complexing agents include chitosan, N-trimethylchitosan, poly-L-lysine, polyhistidine, polyornithine, polyspermines, protamine, polyvinylpyridine, polythiodiethylamino-methylethylene P(TDAE), polyaminostyrene (e.g. p-amino), poly(methylcyanoacrylate), poly(ethylcyanoacrylate), poly(butylcyanoacrylate),

0 poly(isobutylcyanoacrylate), poly(isohexylcyanoacrylate), DEAE-methacrylate, DEAE-hexylacrylate, DEAE-acrylamide, DEAE-albumin and DEAE-dextran, polymethylacrylate, polyhexylacrylate, poly(D,L-lactic acid), poly(DL-lactic-co-glycolic acid (PLGA), alginate, and polyethyleneglycol (PEG). Oral formulations for

5 oligonucleotides and their preparation are described in detail in United States applications 08/886,829 (filed July 1, 1997), 09/108,673 (filed July 1, 1998), 09/256,515 (filed February 23, 1999), 09/082,624 (filed May 21, 1998) and 09/315,298 (filed May 20, 1999), each of which is incorporated herein by reference

10 in their entirety.

Compositions and formulations for parenteral, intrathecal or intraventricular administration may include sterile aqueous solutions which may also contain buffers, diluents and other suitable additives such as, but not limited to, penetration

15 enhancers, carrier compounds and other pharmaceutically

acceptable carriers or excipients.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, solutions, emulsions, and liposome-containing formulations. These compositions may be generated from a variety of components that include, but are not limited to, preformed liquids, self-emulsifying solids and self-emulsifying semisolids.

The pharmaceutical formulations of the present invention, which may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form, may be prepared according to conventional techniques well known in the pharmaceutical industry. Such techniques include the step of bringing into association the active ingredients with the pharmaceutical carrier(s) or excipient(s). In general, the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredients with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product.

The compositions of the present invention may be formulated into any of many possible dosage forms such as, but not limited to, tablets, capsules, gel capsules, liquid syrups, soft gels, suppositories, and enemas. The compositions of the present invention may also be formulated as suspensions in aqueous, non-aqueous or mixed media. Aqueous suspensions may further contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension including, for example, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sorbitol and/or dextran. The suspension may also contain stabilizers.

In one embodiment of the present invention the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated and used as foams. Pharmaceutical foams include formulations such as, but not limited to, emulsions, microemulsions, creams, jellies and liposomes. While basically similar in nature these formulations vary in the components and the consistency of the final product. The preparation of such compositions and formulations is generally known to those skilled in the pharmaceutical and

formulation arts and may be applied to the formulation of the compositions of the present invention.

Emulsions

5 The compositions of the present invention may be prepared and formulated as emulsions. Emulsions are typically heterogenous systems of one liquid dispersed in another in the form of droplets usually exceeding 0.1 μm in diameter (Idson, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199; Rosoff, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., Volume 1, p. 245; Block in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 2, p. 335; Higuchi et al., in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1985, p. 301). Emulsions are often biphasic systems comprising two immiscible liquid phases intimately mixed and dispersed with each other. In general, emulsions may be of either the water-
10 in-oil (w/o) or the oil-in-water (o/w) variety. When an aqueous phase is finely divided into and dispersed as minute droplets into a bulk oily phase, the resulting composition is called a water-in-oil (w/o) emulsion. Alternatively, when an oily phase is finely divided into and dispersed as minute droplets into a
15 bulk aqueous phase, the resulting composition is called an oil-in-water (o/w) emulsion. Emulsions may contain additional components in addition to the dispersed phases, and the active drug which may be present as a solution in either the aqueous phase, oily phase or itself as a separate phase. Pharmaceutical
20 excipients such as emulsifiers, stabilizers, dyes, and anti-oxidants may also be present in emulsions as needed. Pharmaceutical emulsions may also be multiple emulsions that are comprised of more than two phases such as, for example, in the case of oil-in-water-in-oil (o/w/o) and water-in-oil-in-water
35 (w/o/w) emulsions. Such complex formulations often provide

certain advantages that simple binary emulsions do not. Multiple emulsions in which individual oil droplets of an o/w emulsion enclose small water droplets constitute a w/o/w emulsion. Likewise a system of oil droplets enclosed in globules of water stabilized in an oily continuous phase provides an o/w/o emulsion.

Emulsions are characterized by little or no thermodynamic stability. Often, the dispersed or discontinuous phase of the emulsion is well dispersed into the external or continuous phase and maintained in this form through the means of emulsifiers or the viscosity of the formulation. Either of the phases of the emulsion may be a semisolid or a solid, as is the case of emulsion-style ointment bases and creams. Other means of stabilizing emulsions entail the use of emulsifiers that may be incorporated into either phase of the emulsion. Emulsifiers may broadly be classified into four categories: synthetic surfactants, naturally occurring emulsifiers, absorption bases, and finely dispersed solids (Idson, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199).

Synthetic surfactants, also known as surface active agents, have found wide applicability in the formulation of emulsions and have been reviewed in the literature (Rieger, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 285; Idson, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1988, volume 1, p. 199). Surfactants are typically amphiphilic and comprise a hydrophilic and a hydrophobic portion. The ratio of the hydrophilic to the hydrophobic nature of the surfactant has been termed the hydrophile/lipophile balance (HLB) and is a valuable tool in categorizing and selecting surfactants in the preparation of formulations. Surfactants may be classified into different classes based on the nature of the hydrophilic group: nonionic, anionic, cationic and amphoteric (Rieger, in

Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 285).

Naturally occurring emulsifiers used in emulsion formulations include lanolin, beeswax, phosphatides, lecithin and acacia. Absorption bases possess hydrophilic properties such that they can soak up water to form w/o emulsions yet retain their semisolid consistencies, such as anhydrous lanolin and hydrophilic petrolatum. Finely divided solids have also been used as good emulsifiers especially in combination with surfactants and in viscous preparations. These include polar inorganic solids, such as heavy metal hydroxides, nonswelling clays such as bentonite, attapulgite, hectorite, kaolin, montmorillonite, colloidal aluminum silicate and colloidal magnesium aluminum silicate, pigments and nonpolar solids such as carbon or glyceryl tristearate.

A large variety of non-emulsifying materials are also included in emulsion formulations and contribute to the properties of emulsions. These include fats, oils, waxes, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, fatty esters, humectants, hydrophilic colloids, preservatives and antioxidants (Block, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 335; Idson, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199).

Hydrophilic colloids or hydrocolloids include naturally occurring gums and synthetic polymers such as polysaccharides (for example, acacia, agar, alginic acid, carrageenan, guar gum, karaya gum, and tragacanth), cellulose derivatives (for example, carboxymethylcellulose and carboxypropylcellulose), and synthetic polymers (for example, carbomers, cellulose ethers, and carboxyvinyl polymers). These disperse or swell in water to form colloidal solutions that stabilize emulsions by forming

strong interfacial films around the dispersed-phase droplets and by increasing the viscosity of the external phase.

Since emulsions often contain a number of ingredients such as carbohydrates, proteins, sterols and phosphatides that may readily support the growth of microbes, these formulations often incorporate preservatives. Commonly used preservatives included in emulsion formulations include methyl paraben, propyl paraben, quaternary ammonium salts, benzalkonium chloride, esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, and boric acid. Antioxidants are also commonly added to emulsion formulations to prevent deterioration of the formulation. Antioxidants used may be free radical scavengers such as tocopherols, alkyl gallates, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene, or reducing agents such as ascorbic acid and sodium metabisulfite, and antioxidant synergists such as citric acid, tartaric acid, and lecithin.

The application of emulsion formulations via dermatological, oral and parenteral routes and methods for their manufacture have been reviewed in the literature (Idson, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199). Emulsion formulations for oral delivery have been very widely used because of ease of formulation, as well as efficacy from an absorption and bioavailability standpoint (Rosoff, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 245; Idson, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199). Mineral-oil base laxatives, oil-soluble vitamins and high fat nutritive preparations are among the materials that have commonly been administered orally as o/w emulsions.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the compositions of oligonucleotides and nucleic acids are formulated as microemulsions. A microemulsion may be defined as a system of water, oil and amphiphile which is a single

optically isotropic and thermodynamically stable liquid solution (Rosoff, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 245). Typically microemulsions are systems that
5 are prepared by first dispersing an oil in an aqueous surfactant solution and then adding a sufficient amount of a fourth component, generally an intermediate chain-length alcohol to form a transparent system. Therefore, microemulsions have also been described as thermodynamically stable, isotropically clear
0 dispersions of two immiscible liquids that are stabilized by interfacial films of surface-active molecules (Leung and Shah, in: *Controlled Release of Drugs: Polymers and Aggregate Systems*, Rosoff, M., Ed., 1989, VCH Publishers, New York, pages 185-215). Microemulsions commonly are prepared via a combination of three
5 to five components that include oil, water, surfactant, cosurfactant and electrolyte. Whether the microemulsion is of the water-in-oil (w/o) or an oil-in-water (o/w) type is dependent on the properties of the oil and surfactant used and on the structure and geometric packing of the polar heads and
0 hydrocarbon tails of the surfactant molecules (Schott, in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1985, p. 271).

The phenomenological approach utilizing phase diagrams has been extensively studied and has yielded a comprehensive
5 knowledge, to one skilled in the art, of how to formulate microemulsions (Rosoff, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 245; Block, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel
0 Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 335). Compared to conventional emulsions, microemulsions offer the advantage of solubilizing water-insoluble drugs in a formulation of thermodynamically stable droplets that are formed spontaneously.

Surfactants used in the preparation of microemulsions
5 include, but are not limited to, ionic surfactants, non-ionic

surfactants, Brij 96, polyoxyethylene oleyl ethers, polyglycerol fatty acid esters, tetraglycerol monolaurate (ML310), tetraglycerol monooleate (MO310), hexaglycerol monooleate (PO310), hexaglycerol pentaoleate (PO500), decaglycerol monocaprate (MCA750), decaglycerol monooleate (MO750), decaglycerol sequioleate (SO750), decaglycerol decaoleate (DAO750), alone or in combination with cosurfactants. The cosurfactant, usually a short-chain alcohol such as ethanol, 1-propanol, and 1-butanol, serves to increase the interfacial fluidity by penetrating into the surfactant film and consequently creating a disordered film because of the void space generated among surfactant molecules. Microemulsions may, however, be prepared without the use of cosurfactants and alcohol-free self-emulsifying microemulsion systems are known in the art. The aqueous phase may typically be, but is not limited to, water, an aqueous solution of the drug, glycerol, PEG300, PEG400, polyglycerols, propylene glycols, and derivatives of ethylene glycol. The oil phase may include, but is not limited to, materials such as Captex 300, Captex 355, Capmul MCM, fatty acid esters, medium chain (C8-C12) mono, di, and tri-glycerides, polyoxyethylated glyceryl fatty acid esters, fatty alcohols, polyglycolized glycerides, saturated polyglycolized C8-C10 glycerides, vegetable oils and silicone oil.

Microemulsions are particularly of interest from the standpoint of drug solubilization and the enhanced absorption of drugs. Lipid based microemulsions (both o/w and w/o) have been proposed to enhance the oral bioavailability of drugs, including peptides (Constantinides et al., *Pharmaceutical Research*, 1994, 11, 1385-1390; Ritschel, *Meth. Find. Exp. Clin. Pharmacol.*, 1993, 13, 205). Microemulsions afford advantages of improved drug solubilization, protection of drug from enzymatic hydrolysis, possible enhancement of drug absorption due to surfactant-induced alterations in membrane fluidity and permeability, ease of preparation, ease of oral administration over solid dosage forms, improved clinical potency, and

decreased toxicity (Constantinides et al., *Pharmaceutical Research*, 1994, 11, 1385; Ho et al., *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 1996, 85, 138-143). Often microemulsions may form spontaneously when their components are brought together at ambient temperature.

5 This may be particularly advantageous when formulating thermolabile drugs, peptides or oligonucleotides.

Microemulsions have also been effective in the transdermal delivery of active components in both cosmetic and pharmaceutical applications. It is expected that the

0 microemulsion compositions and formulations of the present invention will facilitate the increased systemic absorption of oligonucleotides and nucleic acids from the gastrointestinal tract, as well as improve the local cellular uptake of oligonucleotides and nucleic acids within the gastrointestinal
5 tract, vagina, buccal cavity and other areas of administration.

Microemulsions of the present invention may also contain additional components and additives such as sorbitan monostearate (Grill 3), Labrasol, and penetration enhancers to improve the properties of the formulation and to enhance the
0 absorption of the oligonucleotides and nucleic acids of the present invention. Penetration enhancers used in the microemulsions of the present invention may be classified as belonging to one of five broad categories - surfactants, fatty acids, bile salts, chelating agents, and non-chelating non-
5 surfactants (Lee et al., *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, 1991, p. 92). Each of these classes has been discussed above.

Liposomes

10 There are many organized surfactant structures besides microemulsions that have been studied and used for the formulation of drugs. These include monolayers, micelles, bilayers and vesicles. Vesicles, such as liposomes, have attracted great interest because of their specificity and the
35 duration of action they offer from the standpoint of drug

delivery. As used in the present invention, the term "liposome" means a vesicle composed of amphiphilic lipids arranged in a spherical bilayer or bilayers.

Liposomes are unilamellar or multilamellar vesicles which have a membrane formed from a lipophilic material and an aqueous interior. The aqueous portion contains the composition to be delivered. Cationic liposomes possess the advantage of being able to fuse to the cell wall. Non-cationic liposomes, although not able to fuse as efficiently with the cell wall, are taken up by macrophages *in vivo*.

In order to cross intact mammalian skin, lipid vesicles must pass through a series of fine pores, each with a diameter less than 50 nm, under the influence of a suitable transdermal gradient. Therefore, it is desirable to use a liposome which is highly deformable and able to pass through such fine pores.

Further advantages of liposomes include; liposomes obtained from natural phospholipids are biocompatible and biodegradable; liposomes can incorporate a wide range of water and lipid soluble drugs; liposomes can protect encapsulated drugs in their internal compartments from metabolism and degradation (Rosoff, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 245). Important considerations in the preparation of liposome formulations are the lipid surface charge, vesicle size and the aqueous volume of the liposomes.

Liposomes are useful for the transfer and delivery of active ingredients to the site of action. Because the liposomal membrane is structurally similar to biological membranes, when liposomes are applied to a tissue, the liposomes start to merge with the cellular membranes and as the merging of the liposome and cell progresses, the liposomal contents are emptied into the cell where the active agent may act.

Liposomal formulations have been the focus of extensive investigation as the mode of delivery for many drugs. There is growing evidence that for topical administration, liposomes

present several advantages over other formulations. Such advantages include reduced side-effects related to high systemic absorption of the administered drug, increased accumulation of the administered drug at the desired target, and the ability to administer a wide variety of drugs, both hydrophilic and hydrophobic, into the skin.

Several reports have detailed the ability of liposomes to deliver agents including high-molecular weight DNA into the skin. Compounds including analgesics, antibodies, hormones and high-molecular weight DNAs have been administered to the skin. The majority of applications resulted in the targeting of the upper epidermis.

Liposomes fall into two broad classes. Cationic liposomes are positively charged liposomes which interact with the negatively charged DNA molecules to form a stable complex. The positively charged DNA/liposome complex binds to the negatively charged cell surface and is internalized in an endosome. Due to the acidic pH within the endosome, the liposomes are ruptured, releasing their contents into the cell cytoplasm (Wang et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, **1987**, 147, 980-985).

Liposomes which are pH-sensitive or negatively-charged, entrap DNA rather than complex with it. Since both the DNA and the lipid are similarly charged, repulsion rather than complex formation occurs. Nevertheless, some DNA is entrapped within the aqueous interior of these liposomes. pH-sensitive liposomes have been used to deliver DNA encoding the thymidine kinase gene to cell monolayers in culture. Expression of the exogenous gene was detected in the target cells (Zhou et al., *Journal of Controlled Release*, **1992**, 19, 269-274).

One major type of liposomal composition includes phospholipids other than naturally-derived phosphatidylcholine. Neutral liposome compositions, for example, can be formed from dimyristoyl phosphatidylcholine (DMPC) or dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine (DPPC). Anionic liposome compositions generally are formed from dimyristoyl phosphatidylglycerol,

while anionic fusogenic liposomes are formed primarily from dioleoyl phosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE). Another type of liposomal composition is formed from phosphatidylcholine (PC) such as, for example, soybean PC, and egg PC. Another type is
5 formed from mixtures of phospholipid and/or phosphatidylcholine and/or cholesterol.

Several studies have assessed the topical delivery of liposomal drug formulations to the skin. Application of liposomes containing interferon to guinea pig skin resulted in a
0 reduction of skin herpes sores while delivery of interferon via other means (e.g. as a solution or as an emulsion) were ineffective (Weiner et al., *Journal of Drug Targeting*, 1992, 2, 405-410). Further, an additional study tested the efficacy of interferon administered as part of a liposomal formulation to
5 the administration of interferon using an aqueous system, and concluded that the liposomal formulation was superior to aqueous administration (du Plessis et al., *Antiviral Research*, 1992, 18, 259-265).

Non-ionic liposomal systems have also been examined to
0 determine their utility in the delivery of drugs to the skin, in particular systems comprising non-ionic surfactant and cholesterol. Non-ionic liposomal formulations comprising Novasome™ I (glyceryl dilaurate/cholesterol/polyoxyethylene-10-
stearyl ether) and Novasome™ II (glyceryl distearate/
5 cholesterol/polyoxyethylene-10-stearyl ether) were used to deliver cyclosporin-A into the dermis of mouse skin. Results indicated that such non-ionic liposomal systems were effective in facilitating the deposition of cyclosporin-A into different layers of the skin (Hu et al. *S.T.P. Pharma. Sci.*, 1994, 4, 6,
0 466).

Liposomes also include "sterically stabilized" liposomes, a term which, as used herein, refers to liposomes comprising one or more specialized lipids that, when incorporated into liposomes, result in enhanced circulation lifetimes relative to
5 liposomes lacking such specialized lipids. Examples of

sterically stabilized liposomes are those in which part of the vesicle-forming lipid portion of the liposome (A) comprises one or more glycolipids, such as monosialoganglioside G_{M1} , or (B) is derivatized with one or more hydrophilic polymers, such as a polyethylene glycol (PEG) moiety. While not wishing to be bound by any particular theory, it is thought in the art that, at least for sterically stabilized liposomes containing gangliosides, sphingomyelin, or PEG-derivatized lipids; the enhanced circulation half-life of these sterically stabilized liposomes derives from a reduced uptake into cells of the reticuloendothelial system (RES) (Allen *et al.*, *FEBS Letters*, **1987**, 223, 42; Wu *et al.*, *Cancer Research*, **1993**, 53, 3765).

Various liposomes comprising one or more glycolipids are known in the art. Papahadjopoulos *et al.* (*Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.*, **1987**, 507, 64) reported the ability of monosialoganglioside G_{M1} , galactocerebroside sulfate and phosphatidylinositol to improve blood half-lives of liposomes. These findings were expounded upon by Gabizon *et al.* (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **1988**, 85, 6949). U.S. Patent No. 4,837,028 and WO 88/04924, both to Allen *et al.*, disclose liposomes comprising (1) sphingomyelin and (2) the ganglioside G_{M1} or a galactocerebroside sulfate ester. U.S. Patent No. 5,543,152 (Webb *et al.*) discloses liposomes comprising sphingomyelin. Liposomes comprising 1,2-*sn*-dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine are disclosed in WO 97/13499 (Lim *et al.*).

Many liposomes comprising lipids derivatized with one or more hydrophilic polymers, and methods of preparation thereof, are known in the art. Sunamoto *et al.* (*Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, **1980**, 53, 2778) described liposomes comprising a nonionic detergent, 2C₁₂15G, that contains a PEG moiety. Illum *et al.* (*FEBS Lett.*, **1984**, 167, 79) noted that hydrophilic coating of polystyrene particles with polymeric glycols results in significantly enhanced blood half-lives. Synthetic phospholipids modified by the attachment of carboxylic groups of polyalkylene glycols (e.g., PEG) are described by Sears (U.S.

Patent Nos. 4,426,330 and 4,534,899). Klibanov *et al.* (*FEBS Lett.*, 1990, 268, 235) described experiments demonstrating that liposomes comprising phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) derivatized with PEG or PEG stearate have significant increases in blood
5 circulation half-lives. Blume *et al.* (*Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*, 1990, 1029, 91) extended such observations to other PEG-derivatized phospholipids, e.g., DSPE-PEG, formed from the combination of distearoylphosphatidylethanolamine (DSPE) and PEG. Liposomes having covalently bound PEG moieties on their
10 external surface are described in European Patent No. EP 0 445 131 B1 and WO 90/04384 to Fisher. Liposome compositions containing 1-20 mole percent of PE derivatized with PEG, and methods of use thereof, are described by Woodle *et al.* (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,013,556 and 5,356,633) and Martin *et al.* (U.S.
15 Patent No. 5,213,804 and European Patent No. EP 0 496 813 B1). Liposomes comprising a number of other lipid-polymer conjugates are disclosed in WO 91/05545 and U.S. Patent No. 5,225,212 (both to Martin *et al.*) and in WO 94/20073 (Zalipsky *et al.*) Liposomes comprising PEG-modified ceramide lipids are described
20 in WO 96/10391 (Choi *et al.*). U.S. Patent Nos. 5,540,935 (Miyazaki *et al.*) and 5,556,948 (Tagawa *et al.*) describe PEG-containing liposomes that can be further derivatized with functional moieties on their surfaces.

A limited number of liposomes comprising nucleic acids are
25 known in the art. WO 96/40062 to Thierry *et al.* discloses methods for encapsulating high molecular weight nucleic acids in liposomes. U.S. Patent No. 5,264,221 to Tagawa *et al.* discloses protein-bonded liposomes and asserts that the contents of such liposomes may include an antisense RNA. U.S. Patent No.
30 5,665,710 to Rahman *et al.* describes certain methods of encapsulating oligodeoxynucleotides in liposomes. WO 97/04787 to Love *et al.* discloses liposomes comprising antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the raf gene.

Transfersomes are yet another type of liposomes, and are
35 highly deformable lipid aggregates which are attractive

candidates for drug delivery vehicles. Transfersomes may be described as lipid droplets which are so highly deformable that they are easily able to penetrate through pores which are smaller than the droplet. Transfersomes are adaptable to the environment in which they are used, e.g. they are self-optimizing (adaptive to the shape of pores in the skin), self-repairing, frequently reach their targets without fragmenting, and often self-loading. To make transfersomes it is possible to add surface edge-activators, usually surfactants, to a standard liposomal composition. Transfersomes have been used to deliver serum albumin to the skin. The transfersome-mediated delivery of serum albumin has been shown to be as effective as subcutaneous injection of a solution containing serum albumin.

Surfactants find wide application in formulations such as emulsions (including microemulsions) and liposomes. The most common way of classifying and ranking the properties of the many different types of surfactants, both natural and synthetic, is by the use of the hydrophile/lipophile balance (HLB). The nature of the hydrophilic group (also known as the "head") provides the most useful means for categorizing the different surfactants used in formulations (Rieger, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, NY, 1988, p. 285).

If the surfactant molecule is not ionized, it is classified as a nonionic surfactant. Nonionic surfactants find wide application in pharmaceutical and cosmetic products and are usable over a wide range of pH values. In general their HLB values range from 2 to about 18 depending on their structure. Nonionic surfactants include nonionic esters such as ethylene glycol esters, propylene glycol esters, glyceryl esters, polyglyceryl esters, sorbitan esters, sucrose esters, and ethoxylated esters. Nonionic alkanolamides and ethers such as fatty alcohol ethoxylates, propoxylated alcohols, and ethoxylated/propoxylated block polymers are also included in this class. The polyoxyethylene surfactants are the most popular members of the nonionic surfactant class.

If the surfactant molecule carries a negative charge when it is dissolved or dispersed in water, the surfactant is classified as anionic. Anionic surfactants include carboxylates such as soaps, acyl lactylates, acyl amides of amino acids, esters of sulfuric acid such as alkyl sulfates and ethoxylated alkyl sulfates, sulfonates such as alkyl benzene sulfonates, acyl isethionates, acyl taurates and sulfosuccinates, and phosphates. The most important members of the anionic surfactant class are the alkyl sulfates and the soaps.

If the surfactant molecule carries a positive charge when it is dissolved or dispersed in water, the surfactant is classified as cationic. Cationic surfactants include quaternary ammonium salts and ethoxylated amines. The quaternary ammonium salts are the most used members of this class.

If the surfactant molecule has the ability to carry either a positive or negative charge, the surfactant is classified as amphoteric. Amphoteric surfactants include acrylic acid derivatives, substituted alkylamides, N-alkylbetaines and phosphatides.

The use of surfactants in drug products, formulations and in emulsions has been reviewed (Rieger, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, NY, 1988, p. 285).

Penetration Enhancers

In one embodiment, the present invention employs various penetration enhancers to effect the efficient delivery of nucleic acids, particularly oligonucleotides, to the skin of animals. Most drugs are present in solution in both ionized and nonionized forms. However, usually only lipid soluble or lipophilic drugs readily cross cell membranes. It has been discovered that even non-lipophilic drugs may cross cell membranes if the membrane to be crossed is treated with a penetration enhancer. In addition to aiding the diffusion of non-lipophilic drugs across cell membranes, penetration enhancers also enhance the permeability of lipophilic drugs.

Penetration enhancers may be classified as belonging to one of five broad categories, i.e., surfactants, fatty acids, bile salts, chelating agents, and non-chelating non-surfactants (Lee et al., *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, 1991, p.92). Each of the above mentioned classes of penetration enhancers are described below in greater detail.

Surfactants: In connection with the present invention, surfactants (or "surface-active agents") are chemical entities which, when dissolved in an aqueous solution, reduce the surface tension of the solution or the interfacial tension between the aqueous solution and another liquid, with the result that absorption of oligonucleotides through the mucosa is enhanced. In addition to bile salts and fatty acids, these penetration enhancers include, for example, sodium lauryl sulfate, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether and polyoxyethylene-20-cetyl ether) (Lee et al., *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, 1991, p.92); and perfluorochemical emulsions, such as FC-43. Takahashi et al., *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 1988, 40, 252).

Fatty acids: Various fatty acids and their derivatives which act as penetration enhancers include, for example, oleic acid, lauric acid, capric acid (n-decanoic acid), myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, dicaprate, tricaprate, monoolein (1-monooleoyl-rac-glycerol), dilaurin, caprylic acid, arachidonic acid, glycerol 1-monocaprate, 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one, acylcarnitines, acylcholines, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl esters thereof (e.g., methyl, isopropyl and t-butyl), and mono- and di-glycerides thereof (i.e., oleate, laurate, caprate, myristate, palmitate, stearate, linoleate, etc.) (Lee et al., *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, 1991, p.92; Muranishi, *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, 1990, 7, 1-33; El Hariri et al., *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 1992, 44, 651-654).

Bile salts: The physiological role of bile includes the facilitation of dispersion and absorption of lipids and fat-soluble vitamins (Brunton, Chapter 38 in: Goodman & Gilman's *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*, 9th Ed., Hardman et al. Eds., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1996, pp. 934-935). Various natural bile salts, and their synthetic derivatives, act as penetration enhancers. Thus the term "bile salts" includes any of the naturally occurring components of bile as well as any of their synthetic derivatives. The bile salts of the invention include, for example, cholic acid (or its pharmaceutically acceptable sodium salt, sodium cholate), dehydrocholic acid (sodium dehydrocholate), deoxycholic acid (sodium deoxycholate), glucolic acid (sodium glucolate), glycholic acid (sodium glycocholate), glycodeoxycholic acid (sodium glycodeoxycholate), taurocholic acid (sodium taurocholate), taurodeoxycholic acid (sodium taurodeoxycholate), chenodeoxycholic acid (sodium chenodeoxycholate), ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA), sodium tauro-24,25-dihydro-fusidate (STDHF), sodium glycodihydrofusidate and polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether (POE) (Lee et al., *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, 1991, page 92; Swinyard, Chapter 39 In: *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th Ed., Gennaro, ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1990, pages 782-783; Muranishi, *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, 1990, 7, 1-33; Yamamoto et al., *J. Pharm. Exp. Ther.*, 1992, 263, 25; Yamashita et al., *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 1990, 79, 579-583).

Chelating Agents: Chelating agents, as used in connection with the present invention, can be defined as compounds that remove metallic ions from solution by forming complexes therewith, with the result that absorption of oligonucleotides through the mucosa is enhanced. With regards to their use as penetration enhancers in the present invention, chelating agents have the added advantage of also serving as DNase inhibitors, as most characterized DNA nucleases require a divalent metal ion

for catalysis and are thus inhibited by chelating agents (Jarrett, *J. Chromatogr.*, **1993**, 618, 315-339). Chelating agents of the invention include but are not limited to disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate (EDTA), citric acid, salicylates (e.g., sodium salicylate, 5-methoxysalicylate and homovanilate), *N*-acyl derivatives of collagen, laureth-9 and *N*-amino acyl derivatives of beta-diketones (enamines) (Lee et al., *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, **1991**, page 92; Muranishi, *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, **1990**, 7, 1-33; Buur et al., *J. Control Rel.*, **1990**, 14, 43-51).

Non-chelating non-surfactants: As used herein, non-chelating non-surfactant penetration enhancing compounds can be defined as compounds that demonstrate insignificant activity as chelating agents or as surfactants but that nonetheless enhance absorption of oligonucleotides through the alimentary mucosa (Muranishi, *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, **1990**, 7, 1-33). This class of penetration enhancers include, for example, unsaturated cyclic ureas, 1-alkyl- and 1-alkenylazacyclo-alkanone derivatives (Lee et al., *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, **1991**, page 92); and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents such as diclofenac sodium, indomethacin and phenylbutazone (Yamashita et al., *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, **1987**, 39, 621-626).

Agents that enhance uptake of oligonucleotides at the cellular level may also be added to the pharmaceutical and other compositions of the present invention. For example, cationic lipids, such as lipofectin (Junichi et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,705,188), cationic glycerol derivatives, and polycationic molecules, such as polylysine (Lollo et al., PCT Application WO 97/30731), are also known to enhance the cellular uptake of oligonucleotides.

Other agents may be utilized to enhance the penetration of the administered nucleic acids, including glycols such as

ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, pyrrols such as 2-pyrrol, azones, and terpenes such as limonene and menthone.

Carriers

5 Certain compositions of the present invention also incorporate carrier compounds in the formulation. As used herein, "carrier compound" or "carrier" can refer to a nucleic acid, or analog thereof, which is inert (*i.e.*, does not possess biological activity *per se*) but is recognized as a nucleic acid
10 by *in vivo* processes that reduce the bioavailability of a nucleic acid having biological activity by, for example, degrading the biologically active nucleic acid or promoting its removal from circulation. The coadministration of a nucleic acid and a carrier compound, typically with an excess of the
15 latter substance, can result in a substantial reduction of the amount of nucleic acid recovered in the liver, kidney or other extracirculatory reservoirs, presumably due to competition between the carrier compound and the nucleic acid for a common receptor. For example, the recovery of a partially
20 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide in hepatic tissue can be reduced when it is coadministered with polyinosinic acid, dextran sulfate, polycytidic acid or 4-acetamido-4'-isothiocyanostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid (Miyao *et al.*, *Antisense Res. Dev.*, **1995**, 5, 115-121; Takakura *et al.*, *Antisense & Nucl. Acid Drug Dev.*, **1996**, 6, 177-183).

Excipients

In contrast to a carrier compound, a "pharmaceutical carrier" or "excipient" is a pharmaceutically acceptable
30 solvent, suspending agent or any other pharmacologically inert vehicle for delivering one or more nucleic acids to an animal. The excipient may be liquid or solid and is selected, with the planned manner of administration in mind, so as to provide for the desired bulk, consistency, *etc.*, when combined with a
35 nucleic acid and the other components of a given pharmaceutical

composition. Typical pharmaceutical carriers include, but are not limited to, binding agents (e.g., pregelatinized maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, etc.); fillers (e.g., lactose and other sugars, microcrystalline cellulose, pectin, gelatin, calcium sulfate, ethyl cellulose, polyacrylates or calcium hydrogen phosphate, etc.); lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc, silica, colloidal silicon dioxide, stearic acid, metallic stearates, hydrogenated vegetable oils, corn starch, polyethylene glycols, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, etc.); disintegrants (e.g., starch, sodium starch glycolate, etc.); and wetting agents (e.g., sodium lauryl sulphate, etc.).

Pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic excipient suitable for non-parenteral administration which do not deleteriously react with nucleic acids can also be used to formulate the compositions of the present invention. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, but are not limited to, water, salt solutions, alcohols, polyethylene glycols, gelatin, lactose, amylose, magnesium stearate, talc, silicic acid, viscous paraffin, hydroxymethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and the like.

Formulations for topical administration of nucleic acids may include sterile and non-sterile aqueous solutions, non-aqueous solutions in common solvents such as alcohols, or solutions of the nucleic acids in liquid or solid oil bases. The solutions may also contain buffers, diluents and other suitable additives. Pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic excipients suitable for non-parenteral administration which do not deleteriously react with nucleic acids can be used.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients include, but are not limited to, water, salt solutions, alcohol, polyethylene glycols, gelatin, lactose, amylose, magnesium stearate, talc, silicic acid, viscous paraffin, hydroxymethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and the like.

Other Components

The compositions of the present invention may additionally contain other adjunct components conventionally found in pharmaceutical compositions, at their art-established usage levels. Thus, for example, the compositions may contain additional, compatible, pharmaceutically-active materials such as, for example, antipruritics, astringents, local anesthetics or anti-inflammatory agents, or may contain additional materials useful in physically formulating various dosage forms of the compositions of the present invention, such as dyes, flavoring agents, preservatives, antioxidants, opacifiers, thickening agents and stabilizers. However, such materials, when added, should not unduly interfere with the biological activities of the components of the compositions of the present invention. The formulations can be sterilized and, if desired, mixed with auxiliary agents, e.g., lubricants, preservatives, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, salts for influencing osmotic pressure, buffers, colorings, flavorings and/or aromatic substances and the like which do not deleteriously interact with the nucleic acid(s) of the formulation.

Aqueous suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension including, for example, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sorbitol and/or dextran. The suspension may also contain stabilizers.

Certain embodiments of the invention provide pharmaceutical compositions containing (a) one or more antisense compounds and (b) one or more other chemotherapeutic agents which function by a non-antisense mechanism. Examples of such chemotherapeutic agents include but are not limited to daunorubicin, daunomycin, dactinomycin, doxorubicin, epirubicin, idarubicin, esorubicin, bleomycin, mafosfamide, ifosfamide, cytosine arabinoside, bis-chloroethylnitrosurea, busulfan, mitomycin C, actinomycin D, mithramycin, prednisone, hydroxyprogesterone, testosterone, tamoxifen, dacarbazine, procarbazine, hexamethylmelamine,

pentamethylmelamine, mitoxantrone, amsacrine, chlorambucil, methylcyclohexylnitrosourea, nitrogen mustards, melphalan, cyclophosphamide, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-azacytidine, hydroxyurea, deoxycoformycin, 4-

5 hydroxyperoxycyclophosphoramidate, 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), 5-fluorodeoxyuridine (5-FUdR), methotrexate (MTX), colchicine, taxol, vincristine, vinblastine, etoposide (VP-16), trimetrexate, irinotecan, topotecan, gemcitabine, teniposide, cisplatin and diethylstilbestrol (DES). See, generally, *The*
0 *Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy*, 15th Ed. 1987, pp. 1206-1228, Berkow et al., eds., Rahway, N.J. When used with the compounds of the invention, such chemotherapeutic agents may be used individually (e.g., 5-FU and oligonucleotide), sequentially (e.g., 5-FU and oligonucleotide for a period of time followed by
5 MTX and oligonucleotide), or in combination with one or more other such chemotherapeutic agents (e.g., 5-FU, MTX and oligonucleotide, or 5-FU, radiotherapy and oligonucleotide). Anti-inflammatory drugs, including but not limited to nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and corticosteroids, and
0 antiviral drugs, including but not limited to ribivirin, vidarabine, acyclovir and ganciclovir, may also be combined in compositions of the invention. See, generally, *The Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy*, 15th Ed., Berkow et al., eds., 1987, Rahway, N.J., pages 2499-2506 and 46-49, respectively). Other
5 non-antisense chemotherapeutic agents are also within the scope of this invention. Two or more combined compounds may be used together or sequentially.

In another related embodiment, compositions of the invention may contain one or more antisense compounds,
0 particularly oligonucleotides, targeted to a first nucleic acid and one or more additional antisense compounds targeted to a second nucleic acid target. Numerous examples of antisense compounds are known in the art. Two or more combined compounds may be used together or sequentially.

15 The formulation of therapeutic compositions and their

subsequent administration is believed to be within the skill of those in the art. Dosing is dependent on severity and responsiveness of the disease state to be treated, with the course of treatment lasting from several days to several months, or until a cure is effected or a diminution of the disease state is achieved. Optimal dosing schedules can be calculated from measurements of drug accumulation in the body of the patient. Persons of ordinary skill can easily determine optimum dosages, dosing methodologies and repetition rates. Optimum dosages may vary depending on the relative potency of individual oligonucleotides, and can generally be estimated based on EC_{50} s found to be effective in *in vitro* and *in vivo* animal models. In general, dosage is from 0.01 ug to 100 g per kg of body weight, and may be given once or more daily, weekly, monthly or yearly, or even once every 2 to 20 years. Persons of ordinary skill in the art can easily estimate repetition rates for dosing based on measured residence times and concentrations of the drug in bodily fluids or tissues. Following successful treatment, it may be desirable to have the patient undergo maintenance therapy to prevent the recurrence of the disease state, wherein the oligonucleotide is administered in maintenance doses, ranging from 0.01 ug to 100 g per kg of body weight, once or more daily, to once every 20 years.

While the present invention has been described with specificity in accordance with certain of its preferred embodiments, the following examples serve only to illustrate the invention and are not intended to limit the same.

EXAMPLES**Example 1****5 Nucleoside Phosphoramidites for Oligonucleotide Synthesis
Deoxy and 2'-alkoxy amidites**

2'-Deoxy and 2'-methoxy beta-cyanoethyldiisopropyl phosphoramidites were purchased from commercial sources (e.g. Chemgenes, Needham MA or Glen Research, Inc. Sterling VA).
10 Other 2'-O-alkoxy substituted nucleoside amidites are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,506,351, herein incorporated by reference. For oligonucleotides synthesized using 2'-alkoxy amidites, optimized synthesis cycles were developed that
15 incorporate multiple steps coupling longer wait times relative to standard synthesis cycles.

The following abbreviations are used in the text: thin layer chromatography (TLC), melting point (MP), high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC), Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR), argon (Ar), methanol (MeOH), dichloromethane (CH₂Cl₂),
20 triethylamine (TEA), dimethyl formamide (DMF), ethyl acetate (EtOAc), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), tetrahydrofuran (THF).

Oligonucleotides containing 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine (5-Me-dC) nucleotides were synthesized according to published methods (Sanghvi, et. al., *Nucleic Acids Research*, 1993, 21,
25 3197-3203) using commercially available phosphoramidites (Glen Research, Sterling VA or ChemGenes, Needham MA) or prepared as follows:

**Preparation of 5'-O-Dimethoxytrityl-thymidine intermediate for
30 5-methyl dC amidite**

To a 50 L glass reactor equipped with air stirrer and Ar gas line was added thymidine (1.00 kg, 4.13 mol) in anhydrous pyridine (6 L) at ambient temperature. Dimethoxytrityl (DMT) chloride (1.47 kg, 4.34 mol, 1.05 eq) was added as a solid in
35 four portions over 1 h. After 30 min, TLC indicated approx. 95%

product, 2% thymidine, 5% DMT reagent and by-products and 2 %
3',5'-bis DMT product (R_f in EtOAc 0.45, 0.05, 0.98, 0.95
respectively). Saturated sodium bicarbonate (4 L) and CH_2Cl_2
were added with stirring (pH of the aqueous layer 7.5). An

5 additional 18 L of water was added, the mixture was stirred, the
phases were separated, and the organic layer was transferred to
a second 50 L vessel. The aqueous layer was extracted with
additional CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 2 L). The combined organic layer was
washed with water (10 L) and then concentrated in a rotary
10 evaporator to approx. 3.6 kg total weight. This was redissolved
in CH_2Cl_2 (3.5 L), added to the reactor followed by water (6 L)
and hexanes (13 L). The mixture was vigorously stirred and
seeded to give a fine white suspended solid starting at the
interface. After stirring for 1 h, the suspension was removed
15 by suction through a 1/2" diameter teflon tube into a 20 L
suction flask, poured onto a 25 cm Coors Buchner funnel, washed
with water (2 x 3 L) and a mixture of hexanes- CH_2Cl_2 (4:1, 2x3
L) and allowed to air dry overnight in pans (1" deep). This was
further dried in a vacuum oven (75°C, 0.1 mm Hg, 48 h) to a
20 constant weight of 2072 g (93%) of a white solid, (mp 122-
124°C). TLC indicated a trace contamination of the bis DMT
product. NMR spectroscopy also indicated that 1-2 mole percent
pyridine and about 5 mole percent of hexanes was still present.

25 **Preparation of 5'-O-Dimethoxytrityl-2'-deoxy-5-methylcytidine
intermediate for 5-methyl-dC amidite**

To a 50 L Schott glass-lined steel reactor equipped with an
electric stirrer, reagent addition pump (connected to an
addition funnel), heating/cooling system, internal thermometer
30 and an Ar gas line was added 5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-thymidine
(3.00 kg, 5.51 mol), anhydrous acetonitrile (25 L) and TEA (12.3
L, 88.4 mol, 16 eq). The mixture was chilled with stirring to -
10°C internal temperature (external -20°C).
Trimethylsilylchloride (2.1 L, 16.5 mol, 3.0 eq) was added over
35 30 minutes while maintaining the internal temperature below -

5°C, followed by a wash of anhydrous acetonitrile (1 L). Note: the reaction is mildly exothermic and copious hydrochloric acid fumes form over the course of the addition. The reaction was allowed to warm to 0°C and the reaction progress was confirmed by TLC (EtOAc-hexanes 4:1; R_f 0.43 to 0.84 of starting material and silyl product, respectively). Upon completion, triazole (3.05 kg, 44 mol, 8.0 eq) was added the reaction was cooled to -20°C internal temperature (external -30°C). Phosphorous oxychloride (1035 mL, 11.1 mol, 2.01 eq) was added over 60 min so as to maintain the temperature between -20°C and -10°C during the strongly exothermic process, followed by a wash of anhydrous acetonitrile (1 L). The reaction was warmed to 0 °C and stirred for 1 h. TLC indicated a complete conversion to the triazole product (R_f 0.83 to 0.34 with the product spot glowing in long wavelength UV light). The reaction mixture was a peach-colored thick suspension, which turned darker red upon warming without apparent decomposition. The reaction was cooled to -15°C internal temperature and water (5 L) was slowly added at a rate to maintain the temperature below +10°C in order to quench the reaction and to form a homogenous solution. (Caution: this reaction is initially very strongly exothermic). Approximately one-half of the reaction volume (22 L) was transferred by air pump to another vessel, diluted with EtOAc (12 L) and extracted with water (2 x 8 L). The combined water layers were back-extracted with EtOAc (6 L). The water layer was discarded and the organic layers were concentrated in a 20 L rotary evaporator to an oily foam. The foam was coevaporated with anhydrous acetonitrile (4 L) to remove EtOAc. (note: dioxane may be used instead of anhydrous acetonitrile if dried to a hard foam). The second half of the reaction was treated in the same way. Each residue was dissolved in dioxane (3 L) and concentrated ammonium hydroxide (750 mL) was added. A homogenous solution formed in a few minutes and the reaction was allowed to stand overnight (although the reaction is complete within 1 h).

TLC indicated a complete reaction (product R_f 0.35 in EtOAc-MeOH 4:1). The reaction solution was concentrated on a rotary evaporator to a dense foam. Each foam was slowly redissolved in warm EtOAc (4 L; 50°C), combined in a 50 L glass reactor vessel, and extracted with water (2 x 4L) to remove the triazole by-product. The water was back-extracted with EtOAc (2 L). The organic layers were combined and concentrated to about 8 kg total weight, cooled to 0°C and seeded with crystalline product. After 24 hours, the first crop was collected on a 25 cm Coors Buchner funnel and washed repeatedly with EtOAc (3 x 3L) until a white powder was left and then washed with ethyl ether (2 x 3L). The solid was put in pans (1" deep) and allowed to air dry overnight. The filtrate was concentrated to an oil, then redissolved in EtOAc (2 L), cooled and seeded as before. The second crop was collected and washed as before (with proportional solvents) and the filtrate was first extracted with water (2 x 1L) and then concentrated to an oil. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc (1 L) and yielded a third crop which was treated as above except that more washing was required to remove a yellow oily layer.

After air-drying, the three crops were dried in a vacuum oven (50°C, 0.1 mm Hg, 24 h) to a constant weight (1750, 600 and 200 g, respectively) and combined to afford 2550 g (85%) of a white crystalline product (MP 215-217°C) when TLC and NMR spectroscopy indicated purity. The mother liquor still contained mostly product (as determined by TLC) and a small amount of triazole (as determined by NMR spectroscopy), bis DMT product and unidentified minor impurities. If desired, the mother liquor can be purified by silica gel chromatography using a gradient of MeOH (0-25%) in EtOAc to further increase the yield.

Preparation of 5'-O-Dimethoxytrityl-2'-deoxy-N4-benzoyl-5-methylcytidine penultimate intermediate for 5-methyl dC amidite

Crystalline 5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine (2000 g, 3.68 mol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (6.0 kg) at ambient temperature in a 50 L glass reactor vessel equipped with an air stirrer and argon line. Benzoic anhydride (Chem Impex not Aldrich, 874 g, 3.86 mol, 1.05 eq) was added and the reaction was stirred at ambient temperature for 8 h. TLC (CH_2Cl_2 -EtOAc; CH_2Cl_2 -EtOAc 4:1; R_f 0.25) indicated approx. 92% complete reaction. An additional amount of benzoic anhydride (44 g, 0.19 mol) was added. After a total of 18 h, TLC indicated approx. 96% reaction completion. The solution was diluted with EtOAc (20 L), TEA (1020 mL, 7.36 mol, ca 2.0 eq) was added with stirring, and the mixture was extracted with water (15 L, then 2 x 10 L). The aqueous layer was removed (no back-extraction was needed) and the organic layer was concentrated in 2 x 20 L rotary evaporator flasks until a foam began to form. The residues were coevaporated with acetonitrile (1.5 L each) and dried (0.1 mm Hg, 25°C, 24 h) to 2520 g of a dense foam. High pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) revealed a contamination of 6.3% of N4, 3'-O-dibenzoyl product, but very little other impurities.

The product was purified by Biotage column chromatography (5 kg Biotage) prepared with 65:35:1 hexanes-EtOAc-TEA (4L). The crude product (800 g), dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (2 L), was applied to the column. The column was washed with the 65:35:1 solvent mixture (20 kg), then 20:80:1 solvent mixture (10 kg), then 99:1 EtOAc:TEA (17kg). The fractions containing the product were collected, and any fractions containing the product and impurities were retained to be resubjected to column chromatography. The column was re-equilibrated with the original 65:35:1 solvent mixture (17 kg). A second batch of crude product (840 g) was applied to the column as before. The column was washed with the following solvent gradients: 65:35:1 (9 kg), 55:45:1 (20 kg), 20:80:1 (10 kg), and 99:1 EtOAc:TEA (15 kg). The column was reequilibrated as above, and a third batch of the crude product (850 g) plus impure fractions recycled from

the two previous columns (28 g) was purified following the procedure for the second batch. The fractions containing pure product combined and concentrated on a 20L rotary evaporator, co-evaporated with acetone (3 L) and dried (0.1 mm Hg, 48 h, 25°C) to a constant weight of 2023 g (85%) of white foam and 20 g of slightly contaminated product from the third run. HPLC indicated a purity of 99.8% with the balance as the diBenzoyl product.

[5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-deoxy-N⁴-benzoyl-5-methylcytidin-3'-O-yl]-2-cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite (5-methyl dC amidite)

5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-deoxy-N⁴-benzoyl-5-methylcytidine (998 g, 1.5 mol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (2 L). The solution was co-evaporated with toluene (300 ml) at 50°C under reduced pressure, then cooled to room temperature and 2-cyanoethyl tetraisopropylphosphorodiamidite (680 g, 2.26 mol) and tetrazole (52.5 g, 0.75 mol) were added. The mixture was shaken until all tetrazole was dissolved, N-methylimidazole (15 ml) was added and the mixture was left at room temperature for 5 hours. TEA (300 ml) was added, the mixture was diluted with DMF (2.5 L) and water (600 ml), and extracted with hexane (3 x 3 L). The mixture was diluted with water (1.2 L) and extracted with a mixture of toluene (7.5 L) and hexane (6 L). The two layers were separated, the upper layer was washed with DMF-water (7:3 v/v, 3 x 2 L) and water (3 x 2 L), and the phases were separated. The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and rotary evaporated. The residue was co-evaporated with acetonitrile (2 x 2 L) under reduced pressure and dried to a constant weight (25 °C, 0.1mm Hg, 40 h) to afford 1250 g an off-white foam solid (96%).

2'-Fluoro amidites

2'-Fluorodeoxyadenosine amidites

2'-fluoro oligonucleotides were synthesized as described

previously [Kawasaki, et. al., *J. Med. Chem.*, 1993, 36, 831-841] and United States patent 5,670,633, herein incorporated by reference. The preparation of 2'-fluoropyrimidines containing a 5-methyl substitution are described in US Patent 5,861,493.

5 Briefly, the protected nucleoside N6-benzoyl-2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroadenosine was synthesized utilizing commercially available 9-beta-D-arabinofuranosyladenine as starting material and whereby the 2'-alpha-fluoro atom is introduced by a S_N2-displacement of a 2'-beta-triflate group. Thus N6-benzoyl-9-
0 beta-D-arabinofuranosyladenine was selectively protected in moderate yield as the 3',5'-ditetrahydropyranyl (THP) intermediate. Deprotection of the THP and N6-benzoyl groups was accomplished using standard methodologies to obtain the 5'-dimethoxytrityl-(DMT) and 5'-DMT-3'-phosphoramidite
5 intermediates.

2'-Fluorodeoxyguanosine

The synthesis of 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroguanosine was accomplished using tetraisopropyldisiloxanyl (TPDS) protected 9-
0 beta-D-arabinofuranosylguanine as starting material, and conversion to the intermediate isobutyryl-arabinofuranosylguanosine. Alternatively, isobutyryl-arabinofuranosylguanosine was prepared as described by Ross et al., (*Nucleosides & Nucleosides*, 16, 1645, 1997). Deprotection
5 of the TPDS group was followed by protection of the hydroxyl group with THP to give isobutyryl di-THP protected arabinofuranosylguanine. Selective O-deacylation and triflation was followed by treatment of the crude product with fluoride, then deprotection of the THP groups. Standard methodologies
10 were used to obtain the 5'-DMT- and 5'-DMT-3'-phosphoramidites.

2'-Fluorouridine

Synthesis of 2'-deoxy-2'-fluorouridine was accomplished by the modification of a literature procedure in which 2,2'-
15 anhydro-1-beta-D-arabinofuranosyluracil was treated with 70%

hydrogen fluoride-pyridine. Standard procedures were used to obtain the 5'-DMT and 5'-DMT-3'phosphoramidites.

2'-Fluorodeoxycytidine

2'-deoxy-2'-fluorocytidine was synthesized via amination of 2'-deoxy-2'-fluorouridine, followed by selective protection to give N4-benzoyl-2'-deoxy-2'-fluorocytidine. Standard procedures were used to obtain the 5'-DMT and 5'-DMT-3'phosphoramidites.

2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl) modified amidites

2'-O-Methoxyethyl-substituted nucleoside amidites (otherwise known as MOE amidites) are prepared as follows, or alternatively, as per the methods of Martin, P., (Helvetica Chimica Acta, 1995, 78, 486-504).

Preparation of 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine intermediate

2,2'-Anhydro-5-methyl-uridine (2000 g, 8.32 mol), tris(2-methoxyethyl)borate (2504 g, 10.60 mol), sodium bicarbonate (60 g, 0.70 mol) and anhydrous 2-methoxyethanol (5 L) were combined in a 12 L three necked flask and heated to 130 °C (internal temp) at atmospheric pressure, under an argon atmosphere with stirring for 21 h. TLC indicated a complete reaction. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure until a sticky gum formed (50-85°C bath temp and 100-11 mm Hg) and the residue was redissolved in water (3 L) and heated to boiling for 30 min in order the hydrolyze the borate esters. The water was removed under reduced pressure until a foam began to form and then the process was repeated. HPLC indicated about 77% product, 15% dimer (5' of product attached to 2' of starting material) and unknown derivatives, and the balance was a single unresolved early eluting peak.

The gum was redissolved in brine (3 L), and the flask was rinsed with additional brine (3 L). The combined aqueous solutions were extracted with chloroform (20 L) in a heavier-

than continuous extractor for 70 h. The chloroform layer was concentrated by rotary evaporation in a 20 L flask to a sticky foam (2400 g). This was coevaporated with MeOH (400 mL) and EtOAc (8 L) at 75°C and 0.65 atm until the foam dissolved at which point the vacuum was lowered to about 0.5 atm. After 2.5 L of distillate was collected a precipitate began to form and the flask was removed from the rotary evaporator and stirred until the suspension reached ambient temperature. EtOAc (2 L) was added and the slurry was filtered on a 25 cm table top Buchner funnel and the product was washed with EtOAc (3 x 2 L). The bright white solid was air dried in pans for 24 h then further dried in a vacuum oven (50°C, 0.1 mm Hg, 24 h) to afford 1649 g of a white crystalline solid (mp 115.5-116.5°C).

The brine layer in the 20 L continuous extractor was further extracted for 72 h with recycled chloroform. The chloroform was concentrated to 120 g of oil and this was combined with the mother liquor from the above filtration (225 g), dissolved in brine (250 mL) and extracted once with chloroform (250 mL). The brine solution was continuously extracted and the product was crystallized as described above to afford an additional 178 g of crystalline product containing about 2% of thymine. The combined yield was 1827 g (69.4%). HPLC indicated about 99.5% purity with the balance being the dimer.

Preparation of 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine penultimate intermediate

In a 50 L glass-lined steel reactor, 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-5-methyl-uridine (MOE-T, 1500 g, 4.738 mol), lutidine (1015 g, 9.476 mol) were dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (15 L). The solution was stirred rapidly and chilled to -10°C (internal temperature). Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl chloride (1765.7 g, 5.21 mol) was added as a solid in one portion. The reaction was allowed to warm to -2°C over 1 h. (Note: The reaction was monitored closely by TLC (EtOAc) to determine when to stop the

reaction so as to not generate the undesired bis-DMT substituted side product). The reaction was allowed to warm from -2 to 3°C over 25 min. then quenched by adding MeOH (300 mL) followed after 10 min by toluene (16 L) and water (16 L). The solution
5 was transferred to a clear 50 L vessel with a bottom outlet, vigorously stirred for 1 minute, and the layers separated. The aqueous layer was removed and the organic layer was washed successively with 10% aqueous citric acid (8 L) and water (12 L). The product was then extracted into the aqueous phase by
0 washing the toluene solution with aqueous sodium hydroxide (0.5N, 16 L and 8 L). The combined aqueous layer was overlayed with toluene (12 L) and solid citric acid (8 moles, 1270 g) was added with vigorous stirring to lower the pH of the aqueous layer to 5.5 and extract the product into the toluene. The
5 organic layer was washed with water (10 L) and TLC of the organic layer indicated a trace of DMT-O-Me, bis DMT and dimer DMT.

The toluene solution was applied to a silica gel column (6 L sintered glass funnel containing approx. 2 kg of silica gel
0 slurried with toluene (2 L) and TEA(25 mL)) and the fractions were eluted with toluene (12 L) and EtOAc (3 x 4 L) using vacuum applied to a filter flask placed below the column. The first EtOAc fraction containing both the desired product and impurities were resubjected to column chromatography as above.
5 The clean fractions were combined, rotary evaporated to a foam, coevaporated with acetonitrile (6 L) and dried in a vacuum oven (0.1 mm Hg, 40 h, 40°C) to afford 2850 g of a white crisp foam. NMR spectroscopy indicated a 0.25 mole % remainder of acetonitrile (calculates to be approx. 47 g) to give a true dry
0 weight of 2803 g (96%). HPLC indicated that the product was 99.41% pure, with the remainder being 0.06 DMT-O-Me, 0.10 unknown, 0.44 bis DMT, and no detectable dimer DMT or 3'-O-DMT.

Preparation of [5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-5-methyluridin-3'-O-yl]-2-cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite (MOE T amidite)

5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-
5 5-methyluridine (1237 g, 2.0 mol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (2.5 L). The solution was co-evaporated with toluene (200 ml) at 50°C under reduced pressure, then cooled to room temperature and 2-cyanoethyl tetraisopropylphosphorodiamidite (900 g, 3.0 mol) and tetrazole (70 g, 1.0 mol) were added. The mixture was
10 shaken until all tetrazole was dissolved, N-methylimidazole (20 ml) was added and the solution was left at room temperature for 5 hours. TEA (300 ml) was added, the mixture was diluted with DMF (3.5 L) and water (600 ml) and extracted with hexane (3 x 3L). The mixture was diluted with water (1.6 L) and extracted
5 with the mixture of toluene (12 L) and hexanes (9 L). The upper layer was washed with DMF-water (7:3 v/v, 3x3 L) and water (3x3 L). The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated. The residue was co-evaporated with acetonitrile (2 x 2 L) under reduced pressure and dried in a vacuum oven (25°C,
0 0.1mm Hg, 40 h) to afford 1526 g of an off-white foamy solid (95%).

Preparation of 5'-O-Dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-5-methylcytidine intermediate

5 To a 50 L Schott glass-lined steel reactor equipped with an electric stirrer, reagent addition pump (connected to an addition funnel), heating/cooling system, internal thermometer and argon gas line was added 5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-5-methyl-uridine (2.616 kg, 4.23 mol, purified by
10 base extraction only and no scrub column), anhydrous acetonitrile (20 L), and TEA (9.5 L, 67.7 mol, 16 eq). The mixture was chilled with stirring to -10°C internal temperature (external -20°C). Trimethylsilylchloride (1.60 L, 12.7 mol, 3.0 eq) was added over 30 min. while maintaining the internal
15 temperature below -5°C, followed by a wash of anhydrous

acetonitrile (1 L). (Note: the reaction is mildly exothermic and copious hydrochloric acid fumes form over the course of the addition). The reaction was allowed to warm to 0°C and the reaction progress was confirmed by TLC (EtOAc, R_f 0.68 and 0.87 for starting material and silyl product, respectively). Upon completion, triazole (2.34 kg, 33.8 mol, 8.0 eq) was added the reaction was cooled to -20°C internal temperature (external - 30°C). Phosphorous oxychloride (793 mL, 8.51 mol, 2.01 eq) was added slowly over 60 min so as to maintain the temperature between -20°C and -10°C (note: strongly exothermic), followed by a wash of anhydrous acetonitrile (1 L). The reaction was warmed to 0°C and stirred for 1 h, at which point it was an off-white thick suspension. TLC indicated a complete conversion to the triazole product (EtOAc, R_f 0.87 to 0.75 with the product spot glowing in long wavelength UV light). The reaction was cooled to -15°C and water (5 L) was slowly added at a rate to maintain the temperature below +10°C in order to quench the reaction and to form a homogenous solution. (Caution: this reaction is initially very strongly exothermic). Approximately one-half of the reaction volume (22 L) was transferred by air pump to another vessel, diluted with EtOAc (12 L) and extracted with water (2 x 8 L). The second half of the reaction was treated in the same way. The combined aqueous layers were back-extracted with EtOAc (8 L) The organic layers were combined and concentrated in a 20 L rotary evaporator to an oily foam. The foam was coevaporated with anhydrous acetonitrile (4 L) to remove EtOAc. (note: dioxane may be used instead of anhydrous acetonitrile if dried to a hard foam). The residue was dissolved in dioxane (2 L) and concentrated ammonium hydroxide (750 mL) was added. A homogenous solution formed in a few minutes and the reaction was allowed to stand overnight.

TLC indicated a complete reaction (CH_2Cl_2 -acetone-MeOH, 20:5:3, R_f 0.51). The reaction solution was concentrated on a rotary evaporator to a dense foam and slowly redissolved in warm CH_2Cl_2 (4 L, 40°C) and transferred to a 20 L glass extraction

vessel equipped with a air-powered stirrer. The organic layer was extracted with water (2 x 6 L) to remove the triazole by-product. (Note: In the first extraction an emulsion formed which took about 2 h to resolve). The water layer was back-extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 2 L), which in turn was washed with water (3 L). The combined organic layer was concentrated in 2 x 20 L flasks to a gum and then recrystallized from EtOAc seeded with crystalline product. After sitting overnight, the first crop was collected on a 25 cm Coors Buchner funnel and washed repeatedly with EtOAc until a white free-flowing powder was left (about 3 x 3 L). The filtrate was concentrated to an oil recrystallized from EtOAc, and collected as above. The solid was air-dried in pans for 48 h, then further dried in a vacuum oven (50°C, 0.1mm Hg, 17 h) to afford 2248 g of a bright white, dense solid (86%). An HPLC analysis indicated both crops to be 99.4% pure and NMR spectroscopy indicated only a faint trace of EtOAc remained.

Preparation of 5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-N4-benzoyl-5-methyl-cytidine penultimate intermediate:

Crystalline 5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-5-methyl-cytidine (1000 g, 1.62 mol) was suspended in anhydrous DMF (3 kg) at ambient temperature and stirred under an Ar atmosphere. Benzoic anhydride (439.3 g, 1.94 mol) was added in one portion. The solution clarified after 5 hours and was stirred for 16 h. HPLC indicated 0.45% starting material remained (as well as 0.32% N4, 3'-O-bis Benzoyl). An additional amount of benzoic anhydride (6.0 g, 0.0265 mol) was added and after 17 h, HPLC indicated no starting material was present. TEA (450 mL, 3.24 mol) and toluene (6 L) were added with stirring for 1 minute. The solution was washed with water (4 x 4 L), and brine (2 x 4 L). The organic layer was partially evaporated on a 20 L rotary evaporator to remove 4 L of toluene and traces of water. HPLC indicated that the bis benzoyl side product was present as a 6% impurity. The residue was diluted

with toluene (7 L) and anhydrous DMSO (200 mL, 2.82 mol) and sodium hydride (60% in oil, 70 g, 1.75 mol) was added in one portion with stirring at ambient temperature over 1 h. The reaction was quenched by slowly adding then washing with aqueous
5 citric acid (10%, 100 mL over 10 min, then 2 x 4 L), followed by aqueous sodium bicarbonate (2%, 2 L), water (2 x 4 L) and brine (4 L). The organic layer was concentrated on a 20 L rotary evaporator to about 2 L total volume. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (6 L Buchner funnel
10 containing 1.5 kg of silica gel wetted with a solution of EtOAc-hexanes-TEA(70:29:1)). The product was eluted with the same solvent (30 L) followed by straight EtOAc (6 L). The fractions containing the product were combined, concentrated on a rotary evaporator to a foam and then dried in a vacuum oven (50°C, 0.2
15 mm Hg, 8 h) to afford 1155 g of a crisp, white foam (98%). HPLC indicated a purity of >99.7%.

Preparation of [5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-N⁴-benzoyl-5-methylcytidin-3'-O-yl]-2-cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite (MOE 5-Me-C amidite)
5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-
N⁴-benzoyl-5-methylcytidine (1082 g, 1.5 mol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (2 L) and co-evaporated with toluene (300 ml) at 50 °C under reduced pressure. The mixture was cooled to room
15 temperature and 2-cyanoethyl tetraisopropylphosphorodiamidite (680 g, 2.26 mol) and tetrazole (52.5 g, 0.75 mol) were added. The mixture was shaken until all tetrazole was dissolved, N-methylimidazole (30 ml) was added, and the mixture was left at room temperature for 5 hours. TEA (300 ml) was added, the
20 mixture was diluted with DMF (1 L) and water (400 ml) and extracted with hexane (3 x 3 L). The mixture was diluted with water (1.2 L) and extracted with a mixture of toluene (9 L) and hexanes (6 L). The two layers were separated and the upper layer was washed with DMF-water (60:40 v/v, 3 x 3 L) and water
25 (3 x 2 L). The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and

evaporated. The residue was co-evaporated with acetonitrile (2 x 2 L) under reduced pressure and dried in a vacuum oven (25 °C, 0.1mm Hg, 40 h) to afford 1336 g of an off-white foam (97%).

Preparation of [5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-N⁶-benzoyladenoin-3'-O-yl]-2-cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite (MOE A amidite)

5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-N⁶-benzoyladenoin (purchased from Reliable Biopharmaceutical, St. Lois, MO), 1098 g, 1.5 mol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (3 L) and co-evaporated with toluene (300 ml) at 50 °C. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and 2-cyanoethyl tetraisopropylphosphorodiamidite (680 g, 2.26 mol) and tetrazole (78.8 g, 1.24 mol) were added. The mixture was shaken until all tetrazole was dissolved, N-methylimidazole (30 ml) was added, and mixture was left at room temperature for 5 hours. TEA (300 ml) was added, the mixture was diluted with DMF (1 L) and water (400 ml) and extracted with hexanes (3 x 3 L). The mixture was diluted with water (1.4 L) and extracted with the mixture of toluene (9 L) and hexanes (6 L). The two layers were separated and the upper layer was washed with DMF-water (60:40, v/v, 3 x 3 L) and water (3 x 2 L). The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated to a sticky foam. The residue was co-evaporated with acetonitrile (2.5 L) under reduced pressure and dried in a vacuum oven (25 °C, 0.1mm Hg, 40 h) to afford 1350 g of an off-white foam solid (96%).

Preparation of [5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-N⁴-isobutyrylguanosin-3'-O-yl]-2-cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite (MOE G amidite)

5'-O-(4,4'-Dimethoxytriphenylmethyl)-2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)-N⁴-isobutyrylguanosine (purchased from Reliable Biopharmaceutical, St. Louis, MO, 1426 g, 2.0 mol) was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (2 L). The solution was co-evaporated with toluene (200 ml) at 50 °C, cooled to room temperature and 2-cyanoethyl tetraisopropylphosphorodiamidite (900 g, 3.0 mol) and tetrazole

(68 g, 0.97 mol) were added. The mixture was shaken until all tetrazole was dissolved, N-methylimidazole (30 ml) was added, and the mixture was left at room temperature for 5 hours. TEA (300 ml) was added, the mixture was diluted with DMF (2 L) and
5 water (600 ml) and extracted with hexanes (3 x 3 L). The mixture was diluted with water (2 L) and extracted with a mixture of toluene (10 L) and hexanes (5 L). The two layers were separated and the upper layer was washed with DMF-water (60:40, v/v, 3x3 L). EtOAc (4 L) was added and the solution was
10 washed with water (3 x 4 L). The organic layer was dried (Na_2SO_4), filtered and evaporated to approx. 4 kg. Hexane (4 L) was added, the mixture was shaken for 10 min, and the supernatant liquid was decanted. The residue was co-evaporated with acetonitrile (2 x 2 L) under reduced pressure and dried in
5 a vacuum oven (25 °C, 0.1mm Hg, 40 h) to afford 1660 g of an off-white foamy solid (91%).

2'-O-(Aminooxyethyl) nucleoside amidites and 2'-O-(dimethylaminooxyethyl) nucleoside amidites

0 **2'-(Dimethylaminooxyethoxy) nucleoside amidites**

2'-(Dimethylaminooxyethoxy) nucleoside amidites (also known in the art as 2'-O-(dimethylaminooxyethyl) nucleoside amidites) are prepared as described in the following paragraphs. Adenosine, cytidine and guanosine nucleoside amidites are
5 prepared similarly to the thymidine (5-methyluridine) except the exocyclic amines are protected with a benzoyl moiety in the case of adenosine and cytidine and with isobutyryl in the case of guanosine.

10 **5'-O-tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl-O²-2'-anhydro-5-methyluridine**

O²-2'-anhydro-5-methyluridine (Pro. Bio. Sint., Varese, Italy, 100.0g, 0.416 mmol), dimethylaminopyridine (0.66g, 0.013eq, 0.0054mmol) were dissolved in dry pyridine (500 ml) at ambient temperature under an argon atmosphere and with
35 mechanical stirring. tert-Butyldiphenylchlorosilane (125.8g,

119.0mL, 1.1eq, 0.458mmol) was added in one portion. The reaction was stirred for 16 h at ambient temperature. TLC (R_f 0.22, EtOAc) indicated a complete reaction. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure to a thick oil. This was partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 (1 L) and saturated sodium bicarbonate (2 x 1 L) and brine (1 L). The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to a thick oil. The oil was dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of EtOAc and ethyl ether (600mL) and cooling the solution to -10°C afforded a white crystalline solid which was collected by filtration, washed with ethyl ether (3 x 200 mL) and dried (40°C, 1mm Hg, 24 h) to afford 149g of white solid (74.8%). TLC and NMR spectroscopy were consistent with pure product.

5'-O-tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5-methyluridine

In the fume hood, ethylene glycol (350 mL, excess) was added cautiously with manual stirring to a 2 L stainless steel pressure reactor containing borane in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 M, 2.0 eq, 622 mL). (Caution : evolves hydrogen gas). 5'-O-tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl-O²-2'-anhydro-5-methyluridine (149 g, 0.311 mol) and sodium bicarbonate (0.074 g, 0.003 eq) were added with manual stirring. The reactor was sealed and heated in an oil bath until an internal temperature of 160 °C was reached and then maintained for 16 h (pressure < 100 psig). The reaction vessel was cooled to ambient temperature and opened. TLC (EtOAc, R_f 0.67 for desired product and R_f 0.82 for ara-T side product) indicated about 70% conversion to the product. The solution was concentrated under reduced pressure (10 to 1mm Hg) in a warm water bath (40-100°C) with the more extreme conditions used to remove the ethylene glycol. (Alternatively, once the THF has evaporated the solution can be diluted with water and the product extracted into EtOAc). The residue was purified by column chromatography (2kg silica gel, EtOAc-hexanes gradient 1:1 to 4:1). The appropriate fractions were combined,

evaporated and dried to afford 84 g of a white crisp foam (50%), contaminated starting material (17.4g, 12% recovery) and pure reusable starting material (20g, 13% recovery). TLC and NMR spectroscopy were consistent with 99% pure product.

5

2'-O-([2-phthalimidoxy)ethyl]-5'-t-butylldiphenylsilyl-5-methyluridine

5'-O-tert-Butylldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5-methyluridine (20g, 36.98mmol) was mixed with triphenylphosphine (11.63g, 44.36mmol) and N-hydroxyphthalimide (7.24g, 44.36mmol) and dried over P₂O₅ under high vacuum for two days at 40°C. The reaction mixture was flushed with argon and dissolved in dry THF (369.8mL, Aldrich, sure seal bottle). Diethyl-azodicarboxylate (6.98mL, 44.36mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture with the rate of addition maintained such that the resulting deep red coloration is just discharged before adding the next drop. The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 hrs., after which time TLC (EtOAc:hexane, 60:40) indicated that the reaction was complete. The solvent was evaporated in vacuo and the residue purified by flash column chromatography (eluted with 60:40 EtOAc:hexane), to yield 2'-O-([2-phthalimidoxy)ethyl]-5'-t-butylldiphenylsilyl-5-methyluridine as white foam (21.819 g, 86%) upon rotary evaporation.

15

5'-O-tert-butylldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[(2-formadoximinooxy)ethyl]-5-methyluridine

2'-O-([2-phthalimidoxy)ethyl]-5'-t-butylldiphenylsilyl-5-methyluridine (3.1g, 4.5mmol) was dissolved in dry CH₂Cl₂ (4.5mL) and methylhydrazine (300mL, 4.64mmol) was added dropwise at -10°C to 0°C. After 1 h the mixture was filtered, the filtrate washed with ice cold CH₂Cl₂, and the combined organic phase was washed with water and brine and dried (anhydrous Na₂SO₄). The solution was filtered and evaporated to afford 2'-O-(aminooxyethyl)thymidine, which was then dissolved in MeOH (67.5mL). Formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution, w/w, 1.1 eq.) was added and

35

the resulting mixture was stirred for 1 h. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by column chromatography to yield 5'-O-*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[(2-formadoximinooxy) ethyl]-5-methyluridine as white foam (1.95 g, 78%) upon rotary evaporation.

**5'-O-*tert*-Butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[N,N
dimethylaminoxyethyl]-5-methyluridine**

5'-O-*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[(2-formadoximinooxy)ethyl]-5-methyluridine (1.77g, 3.12mmol) was dissolved in a solution of 1M pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate (PPTS) in dry MeOH (30.6mL) and cooled to 10°C under inert atmosphere. Sodium cyanoborohydride (0.39g, 6.13mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred. After 10 minutes the reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2 h. while the progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC (5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂). Aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (5%, 10mL) was added and the product was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated to dryness. This entire procedure was repeated with the resulting residue, with the exception that formaldehyde (20% w/w, 30 mL, 3.37 mol) was added upon dissolution of the residue in the PPTS/MeOH solution. After the extraction and evaporation, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography and (eluted with 5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to afford 5'-O-*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[N,N-dimethylaminoxyethyl]-5-methyluridine as a white foam (14.6g, 80%) upon rotary evaporation.

2'-O-(dimethylaminoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine

Triethylamine trihydrofluoride (3.91mL, 24.0mmol) was dissolved in dry THF and TEA (1.67mL, 12mmol, dry, stored over KOH) and added to 5'-O-*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[N,N-dimethylaminoxyethyl]-5-methyluridine (1.40g, 2.4mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 hrs and monitored by TLC (5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂). The solvent was removed

under vacuum and the residue purified by flash column chromatography (eluted with 10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂) to afford 2'-O-(dimethylaminoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine (766mg, 92.5%) upon rotary evaporation of the solvent.

5

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(dimethylaminoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine

2'-O-(dimethylaminoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine (750 mg, 2.17 mmol) was dried over P₂O₅ under high vacuum overnight at 40°C, co-evaporated with anhydrous pyridine (20 mL), and dissolved in pyridine (11 mL) under argon atmosphere. 4-dimethylaminopyridine (26.5 mg, 2.60 mmol) and 4,4'-dimethoxytrityl chloride (880 mg, 2.60 mmol) were added to the pyridine solution and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until all of the starting material had reacted. Pyridine was removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by column chromatography (eluted with 10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ containing a few drops of pyridine) to yield 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(dimethylamino-oxyethyl)-5-methyluridine (1.13g, 80%) upon rotary evaporation.

10

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(2-N,N-dimethylaminoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine-3'-[(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite]

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(dimethylaminoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine (1.08 g, 1.67 mmol) was co-evaporated with toluene (20 mL), N,N-diisopropylamine tetrazonide (0.29 g, 1.67 mmol) was added and the mixture was dried over P₂O₅ under high vacuum overnight at 40°C. This was dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (8.4 mL) and 2-cyanoethyl-N,N,N¹,N¹-tetraisopropylphosphoramidite (2.12 mL, 6.08 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 4 h under inert atmosphere. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC (hexane:EtOAc 1:1). The solvent was evaporated, then the residue was dissolved in EtOAc (70mL) and washed with 5% aqueous NaHCO₃ (40mL). The EtOAc layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄,

35

filtered, and concentrated. The residue obtained was purified by column chromatography (EtOAc as eluent) to afford 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(2-N,N-dimethylaminoxyethyl)-5-methyluridine-3'-[(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite] as a foam (1.04g, 74.9%) upon rotary evaporation.

2'-(Aminooxyethoxy) nucleoside amidites

2'-(Aminooxyethoxy) nucleoside amidites (also known in the art as 2'-O-(aminooxyethyl) nucleoside amidites) are prepared as described in the following paragraphs. Adenosine, cytidine and thymidine nucleoside amidites are prepared similarly.

N2-isobutyryl-6-O-diphenylcarbamoyl-2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl)-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)guanosine-3'-[(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite]

The 2'-O-aminooxyethyl guanosine analog may be obtained by selective 2'-O-alkylation of diaminopurine riboside. Multigram quantities of diaminopurine riboside may be purchased from Schering AG (Berlin) to provide 2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl) diaminopurine riboside along with a minor amount of the 3'-O-isomer. 2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl) diaminopurine riboside may be resolved and converted to 2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl)guanosine by treatment with adenosine deaminase. (McGee, D. P. C., Cook, P. D., Guinoŕso, C. J., WO 94/02501 A1 940203.) Standard protection procedures should afford 2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl)-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)guanosine and 2-N-isobutyryl-6-O-diphenylcarbamoyl-2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl)-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)guanosine which may be reduced to provide 2-N-isobutyryl-6-O-diphenylcarbamoyl-2'-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)guanosine. As before the hydroxyl group may be displaced by N-hydroxyphthalimide via a Mitsunobu reaction, and the protected nucleoside may be phosphitylated as usual to yield 2-N-isobutyryl-6-O-diphenylcarbamoyl-2'-O-([2-phthalmidoxy]ethyl)-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)guanosine-3'-[(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite].

2'-dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy (2'-DMAEOE) nucleoside amidites

2'-dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy nucleoside amidites (also known in the art as 2'-O-dimethylaminoethoxyethyl, i.e., 2'-O-CH₂-O-CH₂-N(CH₂)₂, or 2'-DMAEOE nucleoside amidites) are prepared as follows. Other nucleoside amidites are prepared similarly.

2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)ethyl]-5-methyl uridine

2[2-(Dimethylamino)ethoxy]ethanol (Aldrich, 6.66 g, 50 mmol) was slowly added to a solution of borane in tetrahydrofuran (1 M, 10 mL, 10 mmol) with stirring in a 100 mL bomb. (Caution: Hydrogen gas evolves as the solid dissolves). O²-,2'-anhydro-5-methyluridine (1.2 g, 5 mmol), and sodium bicarbonate (2.5 mg) were added and the bomb was sealed, placed in an oil bath and heated to 155°C for 26 h. then cooled to room temperature. The crude solution was concentrated, the residue was diluted with water (200 mL) and extracted with hexanes (200 mL). The product was extracted from the aqueous layer with EtOAc (3 x 200 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed once with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluted with 5:100:2 MeOH/CH₂Cl₂/TEA) as the eluent. The appropriate fractions were combined and evaporated to afford the product as a white solid.

5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)ethyl]-5-methyl uridine

To 0.5 g (1.3 mmol) of 2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)ethyl]-5-methyl uridine in anhydrous pyridine (8 mL), was added TEA (0.36 mL) and dimethoxytrityl chloride (DMT-Cl, 0.87 g, 2 eq.) and the reaction was stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was poured into water (200 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 200 mL). The combined CH₂Cl₂ layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution, followed by saturated NaCl solution, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and

evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluted with 5:100:1 MeOH/CH₂Cl₂/TEA) to afford the product.

5 **5'-O-Dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)-ethyl]-5-methyl uridine-3'-O-(cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropyl)phosphoramidite**

Diisopropylaminotetrazolide (0.6 g) and 2-cyanoethoxy-N,N-diisopropyl phosphoramidite (1.1 mL, 2 eq.) were added to a
0 solution of 5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)ethyl]-5-methyluridine (2.17 g, 3 mmol) dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) under an atmosphere of argon. The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and the solvent evaporated. The
5 resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography with EtOAc as the eluent to afford the title compound.

Example 2

Oligonucleotide synthesis

10 Unsubstituted and substituted phosphodiester (P=O) oligonucleotides are synthesized on an automated DNA synthesizer (Applied Biosystems model 394) using standard phosphoramidite chemistry with oxidation by iodine.

Phosphorothioates (P=S) are synthesized similar to
25 phosphodiester oligonucleotides with the following exceptions: thiation was effected by utilizing a 10% w/v solution of 3H-1,2-benzodithiole-3-one 1,1-dioxide in acetonitrile for the oxidation of the phosphite linkages. The thiation reaction step time was increased to 180 sec and preceded by the normal capping
30 step. After cleavage from the CPG column and deblocking in concentrated ammonium hydroxide at 55°C (12-16 hr), the oligonucleotides were recovered by precipitating with >3 volumes of ethanol from a 1 M NH₄OAc solution. Phosphinate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent
35 5,508,270, herein incorporated by reference.

Alkyl phosphonate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 4,469,863, herein incorporated by reference.

3'-Deoxy-3'-methylene phosphonate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,610,289 or 5,625,050, herein incorporated by reference.

Phosphoramidite oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent, 5,256,775 or U.S. Patent 5,366,878, herein incorporated by reference.

Alkylphosphonothioate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in published PCT applications PCT/US94/00902 and PCT/US93/06976 (published as WO 94/17093 and WO 94/02499, respectively), herein incorporated by reference.

3'-Deoxy-3'-amino phosphoramidate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,476,925, herein incorporated by reference.

Phosphotriester oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,023,243, herein incorporated by reference.

Borano phosphate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,130,302 and 5,177,198, both herein incorporated by reference.

Example 3

Oligonucleoside Synthesis

Methylenemethylimino linked oligonucleosides, also identified as MMI linked oligonucleosides, methylenedimethylhydrazo linked oligonucleosides, also identified as MDH linked oligonucleosides, and methylenecarbonylamino linked oligonucleosides, also identified as amide-3 linked oligonucleosides, and methyleneaminocarbonyl linked oligonucleosides, also identified as amide-4 linked oligonucleosides, as well as mixed backbone compounds having, for instance, alternating MMI and P=O or P=S linkages are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,378,825, 5,386,023, 5,489,677, 5,602,240 and 5,610,289, all of which are herein incorporated

by reference.

Formacetal and thioformacetal linked oligonucleosides are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,264,562 and 5,264,564, herein incorporated by reference.

5 Ethylene oxide linked oligonucleosides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,223,618, herein incorporated by reference.

Example 4

0 PNA Synthesis

Peptide nucleic acids (PNAs) are prepared in accordance with any of the various procedures referred to in Peptide Nucleic Acids (PNA): Synthesis, Properties and Potential Applications, *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry*, 1996, 4, 5-23.

5 They may also be prepared in accordance with U.S. Patents 5,539,082, 5,700,922, and 5,719,262, herein incorporated by reference.

Example 5

0 Synthesis of Chimeric Oligonucleotides

Chimeric oligonucleotides, oligonucleosides or mixed oligonucleotides/oligonucleosides of the invention can be of several different types. These include a first type wherein the "gap" segment of linked nucleosides is positioned between 5' and
5 3' "wing" segments of linked nucleosides and a second "open end" type wherein the "gap" segment is located at either the 3' or the 5' terminus of the oligomeric compound. Oligonucleotides of the first type are also known in the art as "gapmers" or gapped oligonucleotides. Oligonucleotides of the second type are also
10 known in the art as "hemimers" or "wingmers".

[2'-O-Me]--[2'-deoxy]--[2'-O-Me] Chimeric Phosphorothioate Oligonucleotides

Chimeric oligonucleotides having 2'-O-alkyl phosphorothioate and 2'-deoxy phosphorothioate oligonucleotide
15 segments are synthesized using an Applied Biosystems automated

DNA synthesizer Model 394, as above. Oligonucleotides are synthesized using the automated synthesizer and 2'-deoxy-5'-dimethoxytrityl-3'-O-phosphoramidite for the DNA portion and 5'-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-methyl-3'-O-phosphoramidite for 5' and 3' wings. The standard synthesis cycle is modified by incorporating coupling steps with increased reaction times for the 5'-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-methyl-3'-O-phosphoramidite. The fully protected oligonucleotide is cleaved from the support and deprotected in concentrated ammonia (NH₄OH) for 12-16 hr at 55°C. The deprotected oligo is then recovered by an appropriate method (precipitation, column chromatography, volume reduced *in vacuo* and analyzed spectrophotometrically for yield and for purity by capillary electrophoresis and by mass spectrometry.

[2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl)]--[2'-deoxy]--[2'-O-(Methoxyethyl)]

Chimeric Phosphorothioate Oligonucleotides

[2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)]--[2'-deoxy]--[2'-O-(methoxyethyl)] chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides were prepared as per the procedure above for the 2'-O-methyl chimeric oligonucleotide, with the substitution of 2'-O-(methoxyethyl) amidites for the 2'-O-methyl amidites.

[2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl) Phosphodiester]--[2'-deoxy Phosphorothioate]--[2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl) Phosphodiester] Chimeric

Oligonucleotides

[2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl phosphodiester)]--[2'-deoxy phosphorothioate]--[2'-O-(methoxyethyl) phosphodiester] chimeric oligonucleotides are prepared as per the above procedure for the 2'-O-methyl chimeric oligonucleotide with the substitution of 2'-O-(methoxyethyl) amidites for the 2'-O-methyl amidites, oxidation with iodine to generate the phosphodiester internucleotide linkages within the wing portions of the chimeric structures and sulfurization utilizing 3,4-dihydro-2H-benzodithiole-3-one 1,1 dioxide (Beaucage Reagent) to generate the phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages for the center

gap.

Other chimeric oligonucleotides, chimeric oligonucleosides and mixed chimeric oligonucleotides/oligonucleosides are synthesized according to United States patent 5,623,065, herein
5 incorporated by reference.

Example 6

Oligonucleotide Isolation

After cleavage from the controlled pore glass solid support
0 and deblocking in concentrated ammonium hydroxide at 55°C for 12-16 hours, the oligonucleotides or oligonucleosides are recovered by precipitation out of 1 M NH₄OAc with >3 volumes of ethanol. Synthesized oligonucleotides were analyzed by electrospray mass spectroscopy (molecular weight determination) and by capillary
5 gel electrophoresis and judged to be at least 70% full length material. The relative amounts of phosphorothioate and phosphodiester linkages obtained in the synthesis was determined by the ratio of correct molecular weight relative to the -16 amu product (+/-32 +/-48). For some studies oligonucleotides were
10 purified by HPLC, as described by Chiang et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* **1991**, 266, 18162-18171. Results obtained with HPLC-purified material were similar to those obtained with non-HPLC purified material.

Example 7

Oligonucleotide Synthesis - 96 Well Plate Format

Oligonucleotides were synthesized via solid phase P(III) phosphoramidite chemistry on an automated synthesizer capable of assembling 96 sequences simultaneously in a 96-well format.

30 Phosphodiester internucleotide linkages were afforded by oxidation with aqueous iodine. Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages were generated by sulfurization utilizing 3,4-dihydro-2H-benzodithiole-3-one 1,1 dioxide (Beaucage Reagent) in anhydrous acetonitrile. Standard base-protected beta-cyanoethyl-diisopropyl phosphoramidites were purchased from commercial vendors
35

(e.g. PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, or Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ). Non-standard nucleosides are synthesized as per standard or patented methods. They are utilized as base protected beta-cyanoethyl-diisopropyl phosphoramidites.

5 Oligonucleotides were cleaved from support and deprotected with concentrated NH_4OH at elevated temperature ($55-60^\circ\text{C}$) for 12-16 hours and the released product then dried in vacuo. The dried product was then re-suspended in sterile water to afford a master plate from which all analytical and test plate samples
10 are then diluted utilizing robotic pipettors.

Example 8

Oligonucleotide Analysis - 96-Well Plate Format

5 The concentration of oligonucleotide in each well was assessed by dilution of samples and UV absorption spectroscopy. The full-length integrity of the individual products was evaluated by capillary electrophoresis (CE) in either the 96-well format (Beckman P/ACE™ MDQ) or, for individually prepared
10 samples, on a commercial CE apparatus (e.g., Beckman P/ACE™ 5000, ABI 270). Base and backbone composition was confirmed by mass analysis of the compounds utilizing electrospray-mass spectroscopy. All assay test plates were diluted from the master plate using single and multi-channel robotic pipettors.
15 Plates were judged to be acceptable if at least 85% of the compounds on the plate were at least 85% full length.

Example 9

Cell culture and oligonucleotide treatment

20 The effect of antisense compounds on target nucleic acid expression can be tested in any of a variety of cell types provided that the target nucleic acid is present at measurable levels. This can be routinely determined using, for example, PCR or Northern blot analysis. The following cell types are
35 provided for illustrative purposes, but other cell types can be

routinely used, provided that the target is expressed in the cell type chosen. This can be readily determined by methods routine in the art, for example Northern blot analysis, ribonuclease protection assays, or RT-PCR.

5

T-24 cells:

The human transitional cell bladder carcinoma cell line T-24 was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (Manassas, VA). T-24 cells were routinely cultured in complete
0 McCoy's 5A basal media (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA), penicillin 100 units per mL, and streptomycin 100 micrograms per mL (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA). Cells were routinely passaged by trypsinization and dilution when they
5 reached 90% confluence. Cells were seeded into 96-well plates (Falcon-Primaria #3872) at a density of 7000 cells/well for use in RT-PCR analysis.

For Northern blotting or other analysis, cells may be seeded onto 100 mm or other standard tissue culture plates and
10 treated similarly, using appropriate volumes of medium and oligonucleotide.

A549 cells:

The human lung carcinoma cell line A549 was obtained from
15 the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (Manassas, VA). A549 cells were routinely cultured in DMEM basal media (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA), penicillin 100 units per mL, and streptomycin 100 micrograms per
30 mL (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA). Cells were routinely passaged by trypsinization and dilution when they reached 90% confluence.

NHDF cells:

35 Human neonatal dermal fibroblast (NHDF) were obtained from

the Clonetics Corporation (Walkersville, MD). NHDFs were routinely maintained in Fibroblast Growth Medium (Clonetics Corporation, Walkersville, MD) supplemented as recommended by the supplier. Cells were maintained for up to 10 passages as recommended by the supplier.

HEK cells:

Human embryonic keratinocytes (HEK) were obtained from the Clonetics Corporation (Walkersville, MD). HEKs were routinely maintained in Keratinocyte Growth Medium (Clonetics Corporation, Walkersville, MD) formulated as recommended by the supplier. Cells were routinely maintained for up to 10 passages as recommended by the supplier.

b.END cells:

The mouse brain endothelial cell line b.END was obtained from Dr. Werner Risau at the Max Plank Institute (Bad Nauheim, Germany). b.END cells were routinely cultured in DMEM, high glucose (Gibco/Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (Gibco/Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). Cells were routinely passaged by trypsinization and dilution when they reached 90% confluence. Cells were seeded into 96-well plates (Falcon-Primaria #3872) at a density of 3000 cells/well for use in RT-PCR analysis.

For Northern blotting or other analyses, cells may be seeded onto 100 mm or other standard tissue culture plates and treated similarly, using appropriate volumes of medium and oligonucleotide.

Treatment with antisense compounds:

When cells reached 70% confluency, they were treated with oligonucleotide. For cells grown in 96-well plates, wells were washed once with 100 μ L OPTI-MEMTM-1 reduced-serum medium (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, CA) and then treated with 130 μ L of OPTI-MEMTM-1 containing 3.75 μ g/mL LIPOFECTINTM (Invitrogen

Corporation, Carlsbad, CA) and the desired concentration of oligonucleotide. After 4-7 hours of treatment, the medium was replaced with fresh medium. Cells were harvested 16-24 hours after oligonucleotide treatment.

5 The concentration of oligonucleotide used varies from cell line to cell line. To determine the optimal oligonucleotide concentration for a particular cell line, the cells are treated with a positive control oligonucleotide at a range of concentrations. For human cells the positive control
0 oligonucleotide is selected from either ISIS 13920 (**TCCGTCATCGCTCCTCAGGG**, SEQ ID NO: 1) which is targeted to human H-ras, or ISIS 18078, (**GTGCGCGCGAGCCCGAAATC**, SEQ ID NO: 2) which is targeted to human Jun-N-terminal kinase-2 (JNK2). Both controls are 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmers (2'-O-methoxyethyls shown
5 in bold) with a phosphorothioate backbone. For mouse or rat cells the positive control oligonucleotide is ISIS 15770, **ATGCATTCTGCCCCAAGGA**, SEQ ID NO: 3, a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-O-methoxyethyls shown in bold) with a phosphorothioate backbone which is targeted to both mouse and rat c-raf. The
0 concentration of positive control oligonucleotide that results in 80% inhibition of c-Ha-ras (for ISIS 13920) or c-raf (for ISIS 15770) mRNA is then utilized as the screening concentration for new oligonucleotides in subsequent experiments for that cell line. If 80% inhibition is not achieved, the lowest
5 concentration of positive control oligonucleotide that results in 60% inhibition of H-ras or c-raf mRNA is then utilized as the oligonucleotide screening concentration in subsequent experiments for that cell line. If 60% inhibition is not achieved, that particular cell line is deemed as unsuitable for
10 oligonucleotide transfection experiments. The concentrations of antisense oligonucleotides used herein are from 50 nM to 300 nM.

Example 10

Analysis of oligonucleotide inhibition of sterol regulatory
35 element-binding protein-1 expression

Antisense modulation of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 expression can be assayed in a variety of ways known in the art. For example, sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 mRNA levels can be quantitated by, e.g., Northern blot analysis, competitive polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or real-time PCR (RT-PCR). Real-time quantitative PCR is presently preferred. RNA analysis can be performed on total cellular RNA or poly(A)+ mRNA. The preferred method of RNA analysis of the present invention is the use of total cellular RNA as described in other examples herein. Methods of RNA isolation are taught in, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Volume 1, pp. 4.1.1-4.2.9 and 4.5.1-4.5.3, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1993. Northern blot analysis is routine in the art and is taught in, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Volume 1, pp. 4.2.1-4.2.9, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996. Real-time quantitative (PCR) can be conveniently accomplished using the commercially available ABI PRISM™ 7700 Sequence Detection System, available from PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA and used according to manufacturer's instructions.

Protein levels of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 can be quantitated in a variety of ways well known in the art, such as immunoprecipitation, Western blot analysis (immunoblotting), ELISA or fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS). Antibodies directed to sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 can be identified and obtained from a variety of sources, such as the MSRS catalog of antibodies (Aerie Corporation, Birmingham, MI), or can be prepared via conventional antibody generation methods. Methods for preparation of polyclonal antisera are taught in, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Volume 2, pp. 11.12.1-11.12.9, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997). Preparation of monoclonal antibodies is taught in, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Volume 2, pp. 11.4.1-11.11.5, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997).

Immunoprecipitation methods are standard in the art and can be found at, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Volume 2, pp. 10.16.1-10.16.11, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1998). Western blot (immunoblot) analysis is standard in the art and can be found at, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Volume 2, pp. 10.8.1-10.8.21, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997). Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) are standard in the art and can be found at, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Volume 2, pp. 11.2.1-11.2.22, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1991).

Example 11

Poly(A)+ mRNA isolation

Poly(A)+ mRNA was isolated according to Miura et al., (*Clin. Chem.*, 1996, 42, 1758-1764). Other methods for poly(A)+ mRNA isolation are taught in, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Volume 1, pp. 4.5.1-4.5.3, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1993). Briefly, for cells grown on 96-well plates, growth medium was removed from the cells and each well was washed with 200 μ L cold PBS. 60 μ L lysis buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5 M NaCl, 0.5% NP-40, 20 mM vanadyl-ribonucleoside complex) was added to each well, the plate was gently agitated and then incubated at room temperature for five minutes. 55 μ L of lysate was transferred to Oligo d(T) coated 96-well plates (AGCT Inc., Irvine CA). Plates were incubated for 60 minutes at room temperature, washed 3 times with 200 μ L of wash buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.6, 1 mM EDTA, 0.3 M NaCl). After the final wash, the plate was blotted on paper towels to remove excess wash buffer and then air-dried for 5 minutes. 60 μ L of elution buffer (5 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.6), preheated to 70°C, was added to each well, the plate was incubated on a 90°C hot plate for 5 minutes, and the eluate was then transferred to a fresh 96-well plate.

Cells grown on 100 mm or other standard plates may be treated similarly, using appropriate volumes of all solutions.

Example 12

5 Total RNA Isolation

Total RNA was isolated using an RNEASY 96™ kit and buffers purchased from Qiagen Inc. (Valencia, CA) following the manufacturer's recommended procedures. Briefly, for cells grown on 96-well plates, growth medium was removed from the cells and
0 each well was washed with 200 µL cold PBS. 150 µL Buffer RLT was added to each well and the plate vigorously agitated for 20 seconds. 150 µL of 70% ethanol was then added to each well and the contents mixed by pipetting three times up and down. The samples were then transferred to the RNEASY 96™ well plate
5 attached to a QIAVAC™ manifold fitted with a waste collection tray and attached to a vacuum source. Vacuum was applied for 1 minute. 500 µL of Buffer RW1 was added to each well of the RNEASY 96™ plate and incubated for 15 minutes and the vacuum was again applied for 1 minute. An additional 500 µL of Buffer RW1
0 was added to each well of the RNEASY 96™ plate and the vacuum was applied for 2 minutes. 1 mL of Buffer RPE was then added to each well of the RNEASY 96™ plate and the vacuum applied for a period of 90 seconds. The Buffer RPE wash was then repeated and the vacuum was applied for an additional 3 minutes. The plate
15 was then removed from the QIAVAC™ manifold and blotted dry on paper towels. The plate was then re-attached to the QIAVAC™ manifold fitted with a collection tube rack containing 1.2 mL collection tubes. RNA was then eluted by pipetting 170 µL water into each well, incubating 1 minute, and then applying the
30 vacuum for 3 minutes.

The repetitive pipetting and elution steps may be automated using a QIAGEN Bio-Robot 9604 (Qiagen, Inc., Valencia CA). Essentially, after lysing of the cells on the culture plate, the plate is transferred to the robot deck where the pipetting,

DNase treatment and elution steps are carried out.

Example 13

5 Real-time Quantitative PCR Analysis of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 mRNA Levels

Quantitation of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 mRNA levels was determined by real-time quantitative PCR using the ABI PRISM™ 7700 Sequence Detection System (PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) according to manufacturer's instructions. This is a closed-tube, non-gel-based, fluorescence detection system which allows high-throughput quantitation of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products in real-time. As opposed to standard PCR in which amplification products are quantitated after the PCR is completed, products in real-time quantitative PCR are quantitated as they accumulate. This is accomplished by including in the PCR reaction an oligonucleotide probe that anneals specifically between the forward and reverse PCR primers, and contains two fluorescent dyes. A reporter dye (e.g., FAM or JOE, obtained from either PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, Operon Technologies Inc., Alameda, CA or Integrated DNA Technologies Inc., Coralville, IA) is attached to the 5' end of the probe and a quencher dye (e.g., TAMRA, obtained from either PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, Operon Technologies Inc., Alameda, CA or Integrated DNA Technologies Inc., Coralville, IA) is attached to the 3' end of the probe. When the probe and dyes are intact, reporter dye emission is quenched by the proximity of the 3' quencher dye. During amplification, annealing of the probe to the target sequence creates a substrate that can be cleaved by the 5'-exonuclease activity of Taq polymerase. During the extension phase of the PCR amplification cycle, cleavage of the probe by Taq polymerase releases the reporter dye from the remainder of the probe (and hence from the quencher moiety) and a sequence-specific fluorescent signal is generated.

With each cycle, additional reporter dye molecules are cleaved from their respective probes, and the fluorescence intensity is monitored at regular intervals by laser optics built into the ABI PRISM™ 7700 Sequence Detection System. In each assay, a series of parallel reactions containing serial dilutions of mRNA from untreated control samples generates a standard curve that is used to quantitate the percent inhibition after antisense oligonucleotide treatment of test samples.

Prior to quantitative PCR analysis, primer-probe sets specific to the target gene being measured are evaluated for their ability to be "multiplexed" with a GAPDH amplification reaction. In multiplexing, both the target gene and the internal standard gene GAPDH are amplified concurrently in a single sample. In this analysis, mRNA isolated from untreated cells is serially diluted. Each dilution is amplified in the presence of primer-probe sets specific for GAPDH only, target gene only ("single-plexing"), or both (multiplexing). Following PCR amplification, standard curves of GAPDH and target mRNA signal as a function of dilution are generated from both the single-plexed and multiplexed samples. If both the slope and correlation coefficient of the GAPDH and target signals generated from the multiplexed samples fall within 10% of their corresponding values generated from the single-plexed samples, the primer-probe set specific for that target is deemed multiplexable. Other methods of PCR are also known in the art.

PCR reagents were obtained from Invitrogen Corporation, (Carlsbad, CA). RT-PCR reactions were carried out by adding 20 µL PCR cocktail (2.5x PCR buffer (-MgCl₂), 6.6 mM MgCl₂, 375 µM each of dATP, dCTP, dGTP and dTTP, 375 nM each of forward primer and reverse primer, 125 nM of probe, 4 Units RNase inhibitor, 1.25 Units PLATINUM® Taq, 5 Units MuLV reverse transcriptase, and 2.5x ROX dye) to 96-well plates containing 30 µL total RNA solution. The RT reaction was carried out by incubation for 30 minutes at 48°C. Following a 10 minute incubation at 95°C to activate the PLATINUM® Taq, 40 cycles of a two-step PCR protocol

were carried out: 95°C for 15 seconds (denaturation) followed by 60°C for 1.5 minutes (annealing/extension).

Gene target quantities obtained by real time RT-PCR are normalized using either the expression level of GAPDH, a gene whose expression is constant, or by quantifying total RNA using RiboGreen™ (Molecular Probes, Inc. Eugene, OR). GAPDH expression is quantified by real time RT-PCR, by being run simultaneously with the target, multiplexing, or separately. Total RNA is quantified using RiboGreen™ RNA quantification reagent from Molecular Probes. Methods of RNA quantification by RiboGreen™ are taught in Jones, L.J., et al, (Analytical Biochemistry, 1998, 265, 368-374).

In this assay, 170 µL of RiboGreen™ working reagent (RiboGreen™ reagent diluted 1:350 in 10mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.5) is pipetted into a 96-well plate containing 30 µL purified, cellular RNA. The plate is read in a CytoFluor 4000 (PE Applied Biosystems) with excitation at 480nm and emission at 520nm.

Probes and primers to human sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 were designed to hybridize to a human sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 sequence, using published sequence information (GenBank accession number U00968.1, incorporated herein as SEQ ID NO:4). For human sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 the PCR primers were:

forward primer: GTCCTGCGTCGAAGCTTTG (SEQ ID NO: 5)
reverse primer: AGGTCGAAGTGTGGAGGCC (SEQ ID NO: 6) and the PCR probe was: FAM-AGGCCGAAGGCAGTGCAAGAGACTC-TAMRA (SEQ ID NO: 7) where FAM is the fluorescent dye and TAMRA is the quencher dye. For human GAPDH the PCR primers were:
forward primer: GAAGGTGAAGGTCGGAGTC (SEQ ID NO:8)
reverse primer: GAAGATGGTGATGGGATTTT GGGTCTCGCTCCTGGAAGAT (SEQ ID NO:9) and the PCR probe was: 5' JOE-CAAGCTTCCCGTTCTCAGCC- TAMRA 3' (SEQ ID NO: 10) where JOE is the fluorescent reporter dye and TAMRA is the quencher dye.

Probes and primers to mouse sterol regulatory element-

binding protein-1 were designed to hybridize to a mouse sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 sequence, using published sequence information. A consensus sequence of mouse sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 was assembled using GenBank

5 accession numbers AI116616, BF385567, AB017337, AI552487, BF160829, BE553319, NM_024166 and AW476364, and is incorporated herein as SEQ ID NO:11. For mouse sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 the PCR primers were:

forward primer: TTGGCCACAGTACCTTTGGTT (SEQ ID NO:12)

0 reverse primer: CTGAGCCTAGGGCCTTGCT (SEQ ID NO: 13) and the PCR probe was: FAM-CATCCACCGACTCGCAGCTGG-TAMRA

(SEQ ID NO: 14) where FAM is the fluorescent reporter dye and TAMRA is the quencher dye. For mouse GAPDH the PCR primers were:

5 forward primer: GGCAAATTCAACGGCACAGT (SEQ ID NO:15)

reverse primer: GGGTCTCGCTCCTGGAAGAT (SEQ ID NO:16) and the PCR probe was: 5' JOE-AAGGCCGAGAATGGGAAGCTTGTCATC-TAMRA 3' (SEQ ID NO: 17) where JOE is the fluorescent reporter dye and TAMRA is the quencher dye.

0

Example 14

Northern blot analysis of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 mRNA levels

5 Eighteen hours after antisense treatment, cell monolayers were washed twice with cold PBS and lysed in 1 mL RNAZOL™ (TEL-TEST "B" Inc., Friendswood, TX). Total RNA was prepared following manufacturer's recommended protocols. Twenty micrograms of total RNA was fractionated by electrophoresis

0 through 1.2% agarose gels containing 1.1% formaldehyde using a MOPS buffer system (AMRESCO, Inc. Solon, OH). RNA was transferred from the gel to HYBOND™-N+ nylon membranes (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ) by overnight capillary transfer using a Northern/Southern Transfer buffer system (TEL-

15 TEST "B" Inc., Friendswood, TX). RNA transfer was confirmed by

UV visualization. Membranes were fixed by UV cross-linking using a STRATALINKER™ UV Crosslinker 2400 (Stratagene, Inc, La Jolla, CA) and then probed using QUICKHYB™ hybridization solution (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) using manufacturer's
5 recommendations for stringent conditions.

To detect human sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1, a human sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 specific probe was prepared by PCR using the forward primer
GTCCTGCGTCGAAGCTTTG (SEQ ID NO: 5) and the reverse primer
0 AGGTCGAAGTGTGGAGGCC (SEQ ID NO: 6). To normalize for variations in loading and transfer efficiency membranes were stripped and probed for human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) RNA (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA).

To detect mouse sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1, a mouse sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 specific probe was prepared by PCR using the forward primer
TTGGCCACAGTACCTTTGGTT (SEQ ID NO: 12) and the reverse primer
CTGAGCCTAGGGCCTTGCT (SEQ ID NO: 13). To normalize for
variations in loading and transfer efficiency membranes were
10 stripped and probed for mouse glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) RNA (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA).

Hybridized membranes were visualized and quantitated using a PHOSPHORIMAGER™ and IMAGEQUANT™ Software V3.3 (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA). Data was normalized to GAPDH levels
15 in untreated controls.

Example 15

**Antisense inhibition of human sterol regulatory element-binding
30 protein-1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate
oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap**

In accordance with the present invention, a series of oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 RNA, using
35 published sequences (GenBank accession number U00968.1,

incorporated herein as SEQ ID NO: 4, residues 79000 - 10600 of GenBank accession number NT_010657.5, incorporated herein as SEQ ID NO: 18, GenBank accession number AV704194.1, incorporated herein as SEQ ID NO: 19, and GenBank accession number NM_004176.1, incorporated herein as SEQ ID NO: 20). The oligonucleotides are shown in Table 1. "Target site" indicates the first (5'-most) nucleotide number on the particular target sequence to which the oligonucleotide binds. All compounds in Table 1 are chimeric oligonucleotides ("gapmers") 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central "gap" region consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which is flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by five-nucleotide "wings". The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines. The compounds were analyzed for their effect on human sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR as described in other examples herein. Data are averages from two experiments in which A549 cells were treated with the antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention. The positive control for each datapoint is identified in the table by sequence ID number. The positive control for each datapoint is identified in the table by sequence ID number. If present, "N.D." indicates "no data".

Table 1

Inhibition of human sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 mRNA levels by chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap

ISIS #	REGION	TARGET SEQ ID NO	TARGET SITE	SEQUENCE	% INHIB	SEQ ID NO	CONTROL SEQ ID NO
166175	Coding	4	981	tgtctgcacagtgggtgccag	60	21	1
166181	Coding	4	1521	ctccgagtcactgccactgc	75	22	1
206245	Exon: Exon Junction	19	90	tgaagcatgtcttcgaaagt	18	23	1
219635	Coding	20	273	gtcactgtcttggttggtga	48	24	1
219636	Coding	20	278	gggaagtcactgtcttggtt	65	25	1

219637	Coding	20	283	ggccaggggaagtcaactgtct	84	26	1
219642	Coding	20	893	gagtcctgccttgatgaagtg	49	27	1
219644	Coding	20	1088	gccttgctgccagctgcgag	65	28	1
219647	Coding	20	1229	gcagattttattcagctttgc	59	29	1
219648	Coding	20	1234	agacagcagattttattcagc	51	30	1
219649	Coding	20	1239	gcgcaagacagcagatttat	69	31	1
219650	Coding	20	1244	gccttgcgcaagacagcaga	53	32	1
219651	Coding	20	1249	cgatggccttgcgcaagaca	55	33	1
219652	Coding	20	1254	gtagtcgatggccttgcgca	65	34	1
219657	Coding	20	1610	aggcgggagcggtccagcat	52	35	1
219667	Coding	20	2440	ggcagagccactgcatggca	65	36	1
219672	Coding	20	2780	gaggcccaccacttgccac	45	37	1
219673	Coding	20	2806	gccagtggatcaccacagct	62	38	1
219675	Coding	20	2928	ccgggcagccttgaaggagt	49	39	1
219678	Coding	20	2994	actggcctttctcacagatgg	58	40	1
219679	Coding	20	3004	gcaggtaccactggccttc	80	41	1
219696	3'UTR	20	4091	ctatgaaaataaagtttgca	58	42	1
220043	Start Codon	18	14369	gccgacttcacctgtcaagg	46	43	1
220046	Intron: Exon Junction	18	18250	ggagggcttctctgcagaaat	42	44	1
220047	Intron: Exon Junction	18	19601	atttattcagctgcacggtg	74	45	1
220048	Intron: Exon Junction	18	21600	gtgcttccctggaaggcaag	0	46	1
220049	Intron	18	22459	gcaccagccttgccaggag	66	47	1
220050	Intron	18	23023	ccctgtggaaggagagagct	24	48	1
220051	Intron: Exon Junction	18	23228	gggtctacgcctgcagaaga	17	49	1
220052	Exon: Intron Junction	18	24407	gggcactcaccctccgcatg	64	50	1
220053	Coding	19	31	gtccaggccgttggccctac	62	51	1
220054	Coding	19	73	agtgaatccatggctccgc	67	52	1
220055	Exon: Exon Junction	19	97	gataagctgaagcatgtctt	54	53	1
220056	5'UTR	20	33	gtcctgccttggcctcagag	68	54	1
220057	Start Codon	20	159	tggctcgtccatggcgagc	58	55	1
220058	Coding	20	174	cgcctcgctgaagggtggct	67	56	1
220059	Coding	20	249	ctgaagcatgtcttcgatgt	45	57	1
220060	Coding	20	386	ctcaatgtggcaggaggtgg	59	58	1
220061	Coding	20	597	tgggaagctctgtggcagga	62	59	1
220062	Coding	20	718	ccagtggcaggccaggcagc	67	60	1
220063	Coding	20	998	agggtcggcaaaggccctgt	61	61	1
220064	Coding	20	1074	tgcgagccggttgataggca	47	62	1
220065	Coding	20	1127	gctgtgcgcttctctccacg	64	63	1
220066	Coding	20	1204	tgccaccaccagatccttg	67	64	1
220067	Coding	20	1310	cgcagacttaggttctcctg	74	65	1
220068	Coding	20	1330	tgtttttgtggacagcagtg	59	66	1
220069	Coding	20	1364	ctgccacaggccgacaccag	60	67	1
220070	Coding	20	1915	cagctgcttgcgatgcctc	66	68	1
220071	Coding	20	1927	ccaggtccaggtcagcctgc	49	69	1
220072	Coding	20	2173	gcttatggttagaccagggt	46	70	1
220073	Coding	20	2204	gtgtgcttccccatggtgtg	36	71	1
220074	Coding	20	2310	cgccacatagatctcgcca	72	72	1
220075	Coding	20	2317	atgcagccgcccacatagatc	51	73	1

220076	Coding	20	2584	ctcgctctaagagatgttcc	72	74	1
220077	Coding	20	2631	atcagctgacccagggctgg	67	75	1
220078	Coding	20	2655	ggcatccgagaattccttgt	32	76	1
220079	Coding	20	2754	tacgccggtggtgggcca	32	77	1
220080	Coding	20	2966	gctggaccagactctgcctt	64	78	1
220081	Coding	20	3037	agctgctggctggtgtgta	64	79	1
220082	Coding	20	3182	cgcagctcaagggcggaagc	67	80	1
220083	Coding	20	3547	tctgctgacagtcgtgcagc	38	81	1
220084	Coding	20	3560	aggcgcatgagcatctgctg	72	82	1
220086	Coding	20	3585	ggaagtgacagtgggtccac	59	83	1
220089	Stop Codon	20	3595	gggtctagctggaagtgaca	66	84	1
220091	3'UTR	20	3643	cacgggaccaaagtggctag	80	85	1
220094	3'UTR	20	3657	caggacagaagctgcacggg	60	86	1
220096	3'UTR	20	3732	ggcacacagcagccgcaggt	75	87	1
220099	3'UTR	20	3745	cttcaccgcgaaggcacac	61	88	1
220101	3'UTR	20	3785	atggccgcgggtcttaggg	24	89	1
220104	3'UTR	20	3795	cagcaccatcatggccgccg	85	90	1
220106	3'UTR	20	3874	ctaaggtgcctgcagagcaa	75	91	1
220109	3'UTR	20	3923	acagggaatgtaccctct	80	92	1
220111	3'UTR	20	3937	tggcttcggtcagcacaggg	53	93	1
220114	3'UTR	20	3953	tccgggaaagccaagtggc	57	94	1
220116	3'UTR	20	4043	tcaggaggctaagcacgctg	63	95	1
220118	3'UTR	20	4079	agtttgcaaaaggcaagta	52	96	1
220120	3'UTR	20	4118	ttaattctctgtacaaaact	63	97	1

As shown in Table 1, SEQ ID NOs 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97

demonstrated at least 40% inhibition of human sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 expression in this assay and are therefore preferred. The target sites to which these preferred sequences are complementary are herein referred to as "preferred target regions" and are therefore preferred sites for targeting by compounds of the present invention. These preferred target regions are shown in Table 3. The sequences represent the reverse complement of the preferred antisense compounds shown in Table 1. "Target site" indicates the first (5'-most) nucleotide number of the corresponding target nucleic acid. Also shown in Table 3 is the species in which each of the preferred target regions was found.

Example 16

Antisense inhibition of mouse sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap.

5 In accordance with the present invention, a second series of oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the mouse sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 RNA, using published sequences (a consensus sequence of mouse sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 assembled using GenBank
0 accession numbers AI116616, BF385567, AB017337, AI552487, BF160829, BE553319, NM_024166 and AW476364, incorporated herein as SEQ ID NO: 11, GenBank accession number AB046200.1, incorporated herein as SEQ ID NO: 98, GenBank accession number AI115845.1, incorporated herein as SEQ ID NO: 99, and a sequence
5 assembled from ordered contigs from GenBank accession number AC096624.3, incorporated herein as SEQ ID NO: 100). The oligonucleotides are shown in Table 2. "Target site" indicates the first (5'-most) nucleotide number on the particular target sequence to which the oligonucleotide binds. All compounds in
0 Table 2 are chimeric oligonucleotides ("gapmers") 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central "gap" region consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which is flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by five-nucleotide "wings". The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)nucleotides. The internucleoside
15 (backbone) linkages are phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines. The compounds were analyzed for their effect on mouse sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR as described in other examples herein. Data are
30 averages from two experiments in which b.END cells were treated with the antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention. The positive control for each datapoint is identified in the table by sequence ID number. If present, "N.D." indicates "no data".

Table 2

Inhibition of mouse sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 mRNA levels by chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap

5

ISIS #	REGION	TARGET SEQ ID NO	TARGET SITE	SEQUENCE	% INHIB	SEQ ID NO	CONTROL SEQ ID NO
206241	Exon: Exon Junction	99	78	tggagcatgtcttcaaagt	29	101	1
219634	Start Codon	11	61	tgtgcaatccatggctccgt	64	102	1
219638	Genomic	11	348	aagagaagctctcaggagag	11	103	1
219639	Genomic	11	396	ccttggttcctcccaggaag	46	104	1
219640	Genomic	11	416	ggacaaggggtgcaggtgtca	47	105	1
219641	Genomic	11	515	gatggtgagtggcactggct	57	106	1
219643	Coding	11	1026	ggatgggcagtttgtctgtg	88	107	1
219645	Coding	11	1090	gctgtgcgcttctcaccacg	74	108	1
219646	Coding	11	1110	gcttctcaatggcattgtgg	72	109	1
219653	Coding	11	1326	cactgccacaagctgaacac	72	110	1
219654	Coding	11	1350	ccatagacacatctgtgcct	60	111	1
219655	Coding	11	1476	gctcagagtcactgcaccca	74	112	1
219656	Exon: Exon Junction	11	1515	gggctttgacctggctatcc	61	113	1
219658	Exon: Exon Junction	11	1711	ttagagccatctctgctctc	27	114	1
219659	Genomic	11	1731	gcagcaaccactgggtccaa	51	115	1
219660	Genomic	11	1759	agtccattggccagccagac	57	116	1
219661	Genomic	11	1779	ccaagcaggccaacactagt	52	117	1
219662	Genomic	11	1854	tgcgatgtctccagaagtgt	64	118	1
219663	Genomic	11	1966	gccagatccagggttgagggt	57	119	1
219664	Genomic	11	2038	tggcctgccagccagcgccc	40	120	1
219665	Exon: Exon Junction	11	2152	gtgtacttgcccatggcatg	43	121	1
219666	Coding	11	2250	agatctctgccagtgttgcc	65	122	1
219668	Genomic	11	2400	gacctacagggtggcagagc	62	123	1
219669	Genomic	11	2478	ctgggttcccagccacgctg	63	124	1
219670	3' UTR	11	2597	ggcatctgagaactccctgt	75	125	1
219671	3' UTR	11	2714	ccacttggccactgggtctg	52	126	1
219674	3' UTR	11	2864	agccttgaaggagtacagag	42	127	1
219676	3' UTR	11	2894	cacctttctgtggtccagca	78	128	1
219677	3' UTR	11	2920	atggccaggctggctgggct	30	129	1
219680	3' UTR	11	3013	tcacacaggagcagctgcat	55	130	1
219681	3' UTR	11	3024	caagaagtagatcacacagg	55	131	1
219682	3' UTR	11	3096	cattgctggtaccgtgagct	63	132	1
219683	3' UTR	11	3119	ctccagagcagaggcctggg	25	133	1
219684	3' UTR	11	3129	aaccacgcagctccagagca	64	134	1
219685	3' UTR	11	3139	tcattgttggaaaccacgcag	52	135	1
219686	3' UTR	11	3149	gctgctcaggtcatgttgga	29	136	1
219687	3' UTR	11	3214	gctgtggcctcatgtaggaa	56	137	1
219688	3' UTR	11	3224	catcagccgagctgtggcct	52	138	1
219689	3' UTR	11	3245	ccgggcaggacttgctcctg	36	139	1
219690	3' UTR	11	3299	tttgccactggaacctgccc	56	140	1
219691	3' UTR	11	3349	gtgtgctcccgccatgtggg	60	141	1
219692	3' UTR	11	3497	caggagcatctgctggcagt	24	142	1

219693	Stop Codon	11	3537	gggtctagctggaagtgacg	28	143	1
219694	3'UTR	11	3632	tctgccactagaggtcggca	71	144	1
219695	3'UTR	11	3686	gcctacagagcaagaggggtg	66	145	1
219697	3'UTR	11	3825	aaaattttctcaacctatgaa	57	146	1
219698	Genomic	98	32	tgagaacacttggtttcaagg	62	147	1
219699	Genomic	98	101	gccaatagctgccttttagat	59	148	1
219700	Genomic	98	227	gtgttcccaccgctggttcg	34	149	1
219701	Genomic	98	334	ttactggcgggtcactgtcgt	50	150	1
219702	Intron	100	4956	ttggccgtacctttgcttca	41	151	1
219703	Intron	100	5918	ccacactattctcagctagc	74	152	1
219704	Intron	100	6071	agaaggcagcatcaggggtgg	53	153	1
219705	Intron: Exon Junction	100	6211	ttcagtgattctgtaggcag	29	154	1
219706	Exon: Intron Junction	100	6426	agagtccaacctggctatcc	43	155	1
219707	Exon: Intron Junction	100	7009	cttaccggggccaaatccag	44	156	1
219708	Intron	100	7100	gggatgagacagactggaga	21	157	1
219709	Intron: Exon Junction	100	7547	gtgtacttgctgcaaagtg	46	158	1

As shown in Table 2, SEQ ID NOS 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155, 156 and 158 demonstrated at least 35% inhibition of mouse sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 expression in this experiment and are therefore preferred. The target sites to which these preferred sequences are complementary are herein referred to as "preferred target regions" and are therefore preferred sites for targeting by compounds of the present invention. These preferred target regions are shown in Table 3. The sequences represent the reverse complement of the preferred antisense compounds shown in Table 1. "Target site" indicates the first (5'-most) nucleotide number of the corresponding target nucleic acid. Also shown in Table 3 is the species in which each of the preferred target regions was found.

Table 3
Sequence and position of preferred target regions identified in
sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1.

SITEID	TARGET SEQ ID NO	TARGET SITE	SEQUENCE	REV COMP OF SEQ ID	ACTIVE IN	SEQ ID NO
81314	4	981	ctggcaccactgtgcagaca	21	<i>H. sapiens</i>	159
81320	4	1521	gcagtggcagtgactcggag	22	<i>H. sapiens</i>	160
136286	20	273	tcaacaaccaagacagtgac	24	<i>H. sapiens</i>	161
136287	20	278	aaccaagacagtgacttccc	25	<i>H. sapiens</i>	162
136288	20	283	agacagtgacttccctggcc	26	<i>H. sapiens</i>	163
136293	20	893	cacttcatcaaggcagactc	27	<i>H. sapiens</i>	164
136295	20	1088	ctcgcagctggcagcaaggc	28	<i>H. sapiens</i>	165
136298	20	1229	gcaaagctgaataaatctgc	29	<i>H. sapiens</i>	166
136299	20	1234	gctgaataaatctgctgtct	30	<i>H. sapiens</i>	167
136300	20	1239	ataaatctgctgtcttgccg	31	<i>H. sapiens</i>	168
136301	20	1244	tctgctgtcttgccgaaggc	32	<i>H. sapiens</i>	169
136302	20	1249	tgtcttgccgaaggccatcg	33	<i>H. sapiens</i>	170
136303	20	1254	tgccgaaggccatcgactac	34	<i>H. sapiens</i>	171
136308	20	1610	atgctggaccgctcccgcct	35	<i>H. sapiens</i>	172
136318	20	2440	tgccatgcagtggtctgcc	36	<i>H. sapiens</i>	173
136323	20	2780	gtggccaagtgggtggcctc	37	<i>H. sapiens</i>	174
136324	20	2806	agctgtggtgatccactggc	38	<i>H. sapiens</i>	175
136326	20	2928	actccttcaaggctgcccgg	39	<i>H. sapiens</i>	176
136329	20	2994	ccatctgtgagaaggccagt	40	<i>H. sapiens</i>	177
136330	20	3004	gaaggccaagtgggtacctgc	41	<i>H. sapiens</i>	178
136347	20	4091	tgcaaactttattttcatag	42	<i>H. sapiens</i>	179
123906	18	14369	ccttgacaggtgaagtcggc	43	<i>H. sapiens</i>	180
136698	18	18250	atttctgcaggaagccctcc	44	<i>H. sapiens</i>	181
136699	18	19601	caccgtgcagctgaataaat	45	<i>H. sapiens</i>	182
136701	18	22459	ctcctggccaaggctggtgc	47	<i>H. sapiens</i>	183
136704	18	24407	catgcggaagggtgagtccc	50	<i>H. sapiens</i>	184
136705	19	31	gtagggccaaacggcctggac	51	<i>H. sapiens</i>	185
136706	19	73	gcggagccatggattgcact	52	<i>H. sapiens</i>	186
136707	19	97	aagacatgcttcagcttatc	53	<i>H. sapiens</i>	187
136708	20	33	ctctgaggccaggcgaggac	54	<i>H. sapiens</i>	188
136709	20	159	gctgcgccatggacgagcca	55	<i>H. sapiens</i>	189
136710	20	174	agccacccttcagcgaggcg	56	<i>H. sapiens</i>	190
136711	20	249	acatcgaagacatgcttcag	57	<i>H. sapiens</i>	191
136712	20	386	ccacctcctgccacattgag	58	<i>H. sapiens</i>	192
136713	20	597	tcctgccacagagcttccca	59	<i>H. sapiens</i>	193
136714	20	718	gctgcctggcctgccactgg	60	<i>H. sapiens</i>	194
136715	20	998	acagggcctttgccgaccct	61	<i>H. sapiens</i>	195
136716	20	1074	tgccatcaaccggctcgca	62	<i>H. sapiens</i>	196
136717	20	1127	cgtggagagaagcgacagc	63	<i>H. sapiens</i>	197
136718	20	1204	caaggatctggtggtgggca	64	<i>H. sapiens</i>	198
136719	20	1310	caggagaacctaaagtctgcg	65	<i>H. sapiens</i>	199
136720	20	1330	cactgctgtccacaaaagca	66	<i>H. sapiens</i>	200
136721	20	1364	ctggtgtcggcctgtggcag	67	<i>H. sapiens</i>	201
136722	20	1915	gaggcatcgcaagcaggctg	68	<i>H. sapiens</i>	202
136723	20	1927	gcaggctgacctggacctgg	69	<i>H. sapiens</i>	203
136724	20	2173	agccctggtctaccataagc	70	<i>H. sapiens</i>	204
136726	20	2310	tggccgagatctatgtggcg	72	<i>H. sapiens</i>	205
136727	20	2317	gatctatgtggcggtgcat	73	<i>H. sapiens</i>	206
136728	20	2584	ggaacatctcttagagcgag	74	<i>H. sapiens</i>	207
136729	20	2631	ccagccctgggtcagctgat	75	<i>H. sapiens</i>	208
136732	20	2966	aaggcagagctctggtccagc	78	<i>H. sapiens</i>	209

136733	20	3037	taccacaccagccagcagct	79	<i>H. sapiens</i>	210
136734	20	3182	gcttcgccccttgagctgcg	80	<i>H. sapiens</i>	211
136736	20	3560	cagcagatgctcatgcgccct	82	<i>H. sapiens</i>	212
136737	20	3585	gtgggaccactgtcacttcc	83	<i>H. sapiens</i>	213
136738	20	3595	tgctacttccagctagaccc	84	<i>H. sapiens</i>	214
136739	20	3643	ctagccacttttggtcccgtg	85	<i>H. sapiens</i>	215
136740	20	3657	cccgtgcagcttctgtcctg	86	<i>H. sapiens</i>	216
136741	20	3732	acctgcggtgctgtgtgcc	87	<i>H. sapiens</i>	217
136742	20	3745	gtgtgccttcgcggtggaag	88	<i>H. sapiens</i>	218
136744	20	3795	cggcgcccatgatggtgctg	90	<i>H. sapiens</i>	219
136745	20	3874	ttgctctgcaggcaccttag	91	<i>H. sapiens</i>	220
136746	20	3923	agaggggtacatttcctgt	92	<i>H. sapiens</i>	221
136747	20	3937	ccctgtgctgacggaagcca	93	<i>H. sapiens</i>	222
136748	20	3953	gccaacttggtttcccggga	94	<i>H. sapiens</i>	223
136749	20	4043	cagcgtgcttagcctcctga	95	<i>H. sapiens</i>	224
136750	20	4079	tactttgccttttgcaaaact	96	<i>H. sapiens</i>	225
136751	20	4118	agttttgtacagagaattaa	97	<i>H. sapiens</i>	226
136285	11	61	acggagccatggattgcaca	102	<i>M. musculus</i>	227
136290	11	396	cttcctgggaggacccaagg	104	<i>M. musculus</i>	228
136291	11	416	tgacacotgcacccttgctcc	105	<i>M. musculus</i>	229
136292	11	515	agccagtgccactcacctac	106	<i>M. musculus</i>	230
136294	11	1026	cacagacaaactgccatcc	107	<i>M. musculus</i>	231
136296	11	1090	cgtggtgagaagcgacagc	108	<i>M. musculus</i>	232
136297	11	1110	ccacaatgccattgagaagc	109	<i>M. musculus</i>	233
136304	11	1326	ggtgtcagcttgtggcagtg	110	<i>M. musculus</i>	234
136305	11	1350	aggcacagatgtgtctatgg	111	<i>M. musculus</i>	235
136306	11	1476	tggtggcagtgactctgagc	112	<i>M. musculus</i>	236
136307	11	1515	ggatagccagggtcaaagccc	113	<i>M. musculus</i>	237
136310	11	1731	ttggacccagtggttgctgc	115	<i>M. musculus</i>	238
136311	11	1759	gtctggctggccaatggact	116	<i>M. musculus</i>	239
136312	11	1779	actagtgttgccctgcttgg	117	<i>M. musculus</i>	240
136313	11	1854	acacttctggagacatcgca	118	<i>M. musculus</i>	241
136314	11	1966	acctcaaaactggatctggc	119	<i>M. musculus</i>	242
136315	11	2038	ggccgctggctggcaggcca	120	<i>M. musculus</i>	243
136316	11	2152	catgccatgggcaagtacac	121	<i>M. musculus</i>	244
136317	11	2250	ggcaacactggcagagatct	122	<i>M. musculus</i>	245
136319	11	2400	gctctgccaccctgtaggtc	123	<i>M. musculus</i>	246
136320	11	2478	cagcgtggctgggaacccag	124	<i>M. musculus</i>	247
136321	11	2597	acagggagtcttcagatgcc	125	<i>M. musculus</i>	248
136322	11	2714	cagaccagtgcccaagtgg	126	<i>M. musculus</i>	249
136325	11	2864	ctctgtactccttcaaggct	127	<i>M. musculus</i>	250
136327	11	2894	tgctggaccacagaaagtgt	128	<i>M. musculus</i>	251
136331	11	3013	atgcagctgctcctgtgtga	130	<i>M. musculus</i>	252
136332	11	3024	cctgtgtgatctacttcttg	131	<i>M. musculus</i>	253
136333	11	3096	agctcacggtaccagcaatg	132	<i>M. musculus</i>	254
136335	11	3129	tgctctggagctgcgtggtt	134	<i>M. musculus</i>	255
136336	11	3139	ctgcgtgggtttccaacatga	135	<i>M. musculus</i>	256
136338	11	3214	ttcctacatgaggccacagc	137	<i>M. musculus</i>	257
136339	11	3224	aggccacagctcggtgatg	138	<i>M. musculus</i>	258
136340	11	3245	caggagcaagtcctgcccg	139	<i>M. musculus</i>	259
136341	11	3299	gggcaggttcagtgccaaa	140	<i>M. musculus</i>	260
136342	11	3349	cccacatggcgaggacacac	141	<i>M. musculus</i>	261
136345	11	3632	tgccgacctctagtggcaga	144	<i>M. musculus</i>	262
136346	11	3686	caccctcttgctctgtaggc	145	<i>M. musculus</i>	263
136348	11	3825	ttcataggttgagaaatttt	146	<i>M. musculus</i>	264
136349	98	32	ccttgaaacaagtgttctca	147	<i>M. musculus</i>	265
136350	98	101	atctaaaggcagctattggc	148	<i>M. musculus</i>	266
136352	98	334	acgacagtgaccgccagtaa	150	<i>M. musculus</i>	267
136353	100	4956	tgaagcaaaggtacggccaa	151	<i>M. musculus</i>	268
136354	100	5918	gctagctgagaatagtgtgg	152	<i>M. musculus</i>	269

136355	100	6071	ccaccctgatgctgccttct	153	<i>M. musculus</i>	270
136357	100	6426	ggatagccaggttgactct	155	<i>M. musculus</i>	271
136358	100	7009	ctggatttgcccggttaag	156	<i>M. musculus</i>	272
136360	100	7547	cactttgcaggcaagtacac	158	<i>M. musculus</i>	273

As these "preferred target regions" have been found by experimentation to be open to, and accessible for, hybridization with the antisense compounds of the present invention, one of skill in the art will recognize or be able to ascertain, using no more than routine experimentation, further embodiments of the invention that encompass other compounds that specifically hybridize to these sites and consequently inhibit the expression of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1.

Example 17

Western blot analysis of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 protein levels

Western blot analysis (immunoblot analysis) is carried out using standard methods. Cells are harvested 16-20 h after oligonucleotide treatment, washed once with PBS, suspended in Laemmli buffer (100 ul/well), boiled for 5 minutes and loaded on a 16% SDS-PAGE gel. Gels are run for 1.5 hours at 150 V, and transferred to membrane for western blotting. Appropriate primary antibody directed to sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 is used, with a radiolabeled or fluorescently labeled secondary antibody directed against the primary antibody species. Bands are visualized using a PHOSPHORIMAGER™ (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale CA).

Example 18

RNA Synthesis

In general, RNA synthesis chemistry is based on the selective incorporation of various protecting groups at strategic

intermediary reactions. Although one of ordinary skill in the art will understand the use of protecting groups in organic synthesis, a useful class of protecting groups includes silyl ethers. In particular bulky silyl ethers are used to protect the 5'-hydroxyl in combination with an acid-labile orthoester protecting group on the 2'-hydroxyl. This set of protecting groups is then used with standard solid-phase synthesis technology. It is, important to lastly remove the acid labile orthoester protecting group after all other synthetic steps.

Moreover, the early use of the silyl protecting groups during synthesis ensures facile removal when desired, without undesired deprotection of 2' hydroxyl.

Following this procedure for the sequential protection of the 5'-hydroxyl in combination with protection of the 2'-hydroxyl by protecting groups that are differentially removed and are differentially chemically labile, RNA oligonucleotides were synthesized.

RNA oligonucleotides are synthesized in a stepwise fashion. Each nucleotide is added sequentially (3'- to 5'-direction) to a solid support-bound oligonucleotide. The first nucleoside at the 3'-end of the chain is covalently attached to a solid support. The nucleotide precursor, a ribonucleoside phosphoramidite, and activator are added, coupling the second base onto the 5'-end of the first nucleoside. The support is washed and any unreacted 5'-hydroxyl groups are capped with acetic anhydride to yield 5'-acetyl moieties. The linkage is then oxidized to the more stable and ultimately desired P(V) linkage. At the end of the nucleotide addition cycle, the 5'-silyl group is cleaved with fluoride. The cycle is repeated for each subsequent nucleotide.

Following synthesis, the methyl protecting groups on the phosphates are cleaved in 30 minutes utilizing 1 M disodium-2-carbamoyl-2-cyanoethylene-1,1-dithiolate trihydrate (S2Na2) in DMF. The deprotection solution is washed from the solid support-bound oligonucleotide using water. The support is then treated with 40% methylamine in water for 10 minutes at 55°C. This

releases the RNA oligonucleotides into solution, deprotects the exocyclic amines, and modifies the 2'- groups. The oligonucleotides can be analyzed by anion exchange HPLC at this stage.

5 The 2'-orthoester groups are the last protecting groups to be removed. The ethylene glycol monoacetate orthoester protecting group developed by Dharmacon Research (Lafayette, CO), is one example of a useful orthoester protecting group which, has the following important properties. It is stable to the conditions
0 of nucleoside phosphoramidite synthesis and oligonucleotide synthesis. However, after oligonucleotide synthesis the oligonucleotide is treated with methylamine which not only cleaves the oligonucleotide from the solid support but also removes the acetyl groups from the orthoesters. The resulting 2-
5 ethyl-hydroxyl substituents on the orthoester are less electron withdrawing than the acetylated precursor. As a result, the modified orthoester becomes more labile to acid-catalyzed hydrolysis.

Specifically, the rate of cleavage is approximately 10 times
0 faster after the acetyl groups are removed. Therefore, this orthoester possesses sufficient stability in order to be compatible with oligonucleotide synthesis and yet, when subsequently modified, permits deprotection to be carried out under relatively mild aqueous conditions compatible with the
5 final RNA oligonucleotide product.

Additionally, methods of RNA synthesis are well known in the art (Scaringe, S. A. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Colorado, 1996; Scaringe, S. A., et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1998, 120, 11820-11821; Matteucci, M. D. and Caruthers, M. H. J. Am. Chem. Soc.,
10 1981, 103, 3185-3191; Beaucage, S. L. and Caruthers, M. H. Tetrahedron Lett., 1981, 22, 1859-1862; Dahl, B. J., et al., Acta Chem. Scand., 1990, 44, 639-641; Reddy, M. P., et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 1994, 25, 4311-4314; Wincott, F. et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 1995, 23, 2677-2684; Griffin, B. E., et al.,

Tetrahedron, 1967, 23, 2301-2313; Griffin, B. E., et al.,
Tetrahedron, 1967, 23, 2315-2331).

RNA compounds (RNA oligonucleotides) of the present invention
can be synthesized by the methods herein or purchased from
5 Dharmacon Research, Inc (Boulder, CO). Once synthesized,
complementary RNA compounds can then be annealed by methods
known in the art to form double stranded (duplexed) oligomeric
compounds. For example, duplexes can be formed by combining 30
µl of each of the complementary strands of RNA oligonucleotides
0 (50 µM RNA oligonucleotide solution) and 15 µl of 5X annealing
buffer (100 mM potassium acetate, 30 mM HEPES-KOH pH 7.4, 2 mM
magnesium acetate) followed by heating for 1 minute at 90°C,
then 1 hour at 37°C. The resulting duplexed compounds can be
used in kits, assays, screens, or other methods to investigate
5 the role of a target nucleic acid.

Example 19

Design of double stranded oligomeric compounds targeting sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1

0 In accordance with the present invention, a series of
22 nucleotide oligomeric compounds, in this case duplex RNAs, is
designed to target sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1
mRNA (e.g., Genbank accession no. U00968.1, NT_010657.5,
AV704194.1 and/or NM_004176.1). The nucleobase sequence of the
5 antisense strand of the duplex is identical to the 20 nucleobase
oligonucleotides in Table 2 with followed by a two-nucleobase
overhang of deoxythymidine (T), TT, on the 3' end. The sense
strand of the dsRNA is designed and synthesized as the
complement of the antisense strand and also contains the two-
10 nucleobase overhang on the 3' end making both strands of the
dsRNA duplex complementary over the central 20 nucleobases and
each having a two-base overhang on the 3' end.

For example, the dsRNA having ISIS 220078 (SEQ ID NO:
76) as the antisense strand is:

15

ggcatccgagaattccttgtTT ISIS 220078
|||||||
TTccgtaggctcttaaggaaca Complement
 of ISIS 220078

5 Both strands of the dsRNAs may be purchased from
Dharmacon Research Inc. (Lafayette, CO), shipped lyophilized and
annealed on-site using the manufacturer's protocol.

0 Briefly, each RNA oligonucleotide is aliquoted and
diluted to a concentration of 50 μ M. Once diluted, 30 μ L of
each strand is combined with 15 μ L of a 5X solution of annealing
buffer. The final concentration of said buffer is 100 mM
potassium acetate, 30 mM HEPES-KOH pH 7.4, and 2mM magnesium
acetate. The final volume is 75 μ L. This solution is incubated
5 for 1 minute at 90°C and then centrifuged for 15 seconds. The
tube is allowed to sit for 1 hour at 37°C at which time the
dsRNA duplexes are used in experimentation. The final
concentration of the dsRNA duplex is 20 μ M. This solution can
be stored frozen (-20°C) and freeze-thawed up to 5 times.

0 **Example 20**

Inhibition of sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 expression by double stranded RNA (dsRNA)

5 In accordance with the present invention, a series of double
stranded oligomeric compounds targeted to sterol regulatory
element-binding protein-1 may be evaluated for their ability to
modulate sterol regulatory element-binding protein-1 expression
in T-24 cells compared to treatment with the single-stranded
oligonucleotides of the present invention listed in Table 2.

0 When cells reach 80% confluency, they are treated with dsRNA
or single stranded oligonucleotide. For cells grown in 96-well
plates, wells are washed once with 200 μ L OPTI-MEM-1 reduced-
serum medium (Gibco BRL) and then treated with 130 μ L of OPTI-
MEM-1 containing 12 μ g/mL LIPOFECTIN™ (Gibco BRL) and the
15 desired dsRNA at a final concentration of 200 nM. After 5 hours
of treatment, the medium is replaced with fresh medium. Cells
are harvested 16 hours after dsRNA or single-stranded

oligonucleotide treatment, at which time RNA is isolated and target reduction measured by RT-PCR.